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THE TIMES

Dr Kissinger finally wins Syria-Israel agreement on disengagement of forces

Israel and Israel have agreed to engage their forces on the Golan Heights. The announcement was made by President Nixon in Washington and by the Israeli government in Jerusalem.

Nixon paid tribute to the work of Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, in getting about the agreement. But there was criticism of the

Government's apparent retreat from its previous policy principles. There was a feeling that Israel had made all the concessions and there were fears that the agreement might break down before long.

In Damascus the significance of the agreement was played down. A joint Syrian-Russian statement called for a total Israel withdrawal from all Arab territory it had occupied.

Peace pact to be signed in Geneva

Eric Madsen
alem, May 29
israel and Israel have agreed to engage their forces on the Golan Heights, seven months after the end of the October War. The agreement will be signed by Syrian and Israeli representatives in Geneva today.

Israel's Government's stance of the agreement is to be endorsed by the Knesset (Parliament) tomorrow. Despite widespread support over Israel's last-minute concessions, there will be a comfortable majority favour as the four New-York members will join pro-Government parties in voting it.

A statement between the two sides follows an intensive mission by Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State. Twice in past week he was on the road of abandoning it, but today was encouraged to a further journey to Geneva after Israel had withdrawn its demand the Syrian Government give an undertaking to terrorist actions by Palesguerrillas from its soil. The decision is expected to under strong attack in Israel.

Shimon Peres, Information Minister in the outgoing government, announced the unanimous decision to the agreement after its formal meeting. He gave details, saying his Golda Meir, the Prime Minister, would report fully to President Nixon. Peres read a Government statement expressing the hope an agreement would be towards the further pacification of the Middle East and channel its peoples' into political social economic betterment.

It was also recorded, Israel's information of Dr Kissinger's visit and thanks to President Nixon for his encouraging attitude. And whether the agreement was for Israel, Mr Peres said: "We wanted it for reasons of specific interests." He noted that Israel had not



The end of a long journey: Dr Kissinger yesterday in Geneva

changed its basic position and that the agreement would not harm the 17 Jewish settlements on the Golan Heights. "This is not peace, but a step towards peace," he said.

The Israel Government expects the agreement to be implemented within a month. Mr Peres intimated.

When the agreement is signed, the first clause to be implemented will be that providing for an exchange of prisoners, beginning with the wounded.

The Israel Government's decision was twice delayed to day. It was expected to be announced after the morning Cabinet meeting but a statement said the Cabinet would meet again this afternoon because there were still some points requiring clarification.

Later the meeting was deferred until the evening.

Dr Kissinger, meanwhile, had a long private talk with Mrs Meir and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee was convened to hear a report on the terms of the proposed agreement from Mr Meir Dayan, the Defence Minister. The committee includes Likud and National Religious Party (NRP) members who have been strongly critical of the concessions.

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made any statement to Syria over Quemar.

The protest movements are likely to be out in force at the Quemar tomorrow.

News of the Israel negotiators' return from their reported "ultimatum" to Syria on guerrilla activity from its borders came as a shock. Up to yesterday Mrs Meir and her team had won praise for their tenacity in withstanding Syrian intransigence and American pressure by making only concessions which would not endanger Israel's security.

They now appear to have given way on a basic principle of Israel Government policy: that Arab governments must be responsible for aggression launched from their soil. In return, all they have is a pledge that the United States will not vote against Israel at the United Nations and may use its veto to prevent a censure in the Security Council.

This will not prevent condemnation by other countries, including the Soviet Union, nor is it likely to check Syria's aid to the guerrilla organizations, one of which (Sasa) is under the Damascus Government's direct control.

Reserve General Ariel Sharon of Likud has expressed the widely held opinion that Israel will have to pay dearly in the future for wavering as demand for an end to terrorism.

There is as much gloom among officials as among the public over the agreement, which seems to many Israelis to have been made more in the cause of President Nixon's Watergate crisis than in the long-term interest of Middle East peace.

The outcome is a tribute to the American Secretary of State's persuasive powers and his mental and physical stamina, but in Israel eyes it does not seem to point the way to peace. Rather it is seen as a Vietnamese-type pachwork likely to break at the seams before long and possibly cause a new war.

Israelis point out that they have made all the concessions while Syria, which lost the war, has made very few and has not

Continued on page 7, col 4

Syria reluctantly admits accord

Basil Martin
May 29

was slow off the mark in announcing the disengagement with Israel. His radio carried a brief of President Nixon's statement in its news bulletin one hour after President Nixon had spoken.

Official said they had a government agreement on the disengagement record later tonight. The has been preparing opinion for a possible recent, discussing zones, United Nations peacekeeping forces, thinning forces and such techniques.

The Government had agreed to the disengagement in Dr Kissinger's plan. officials had set out to impression that it was which was required to concessions in the of an agreement. Today, President Assad

discussed details of the disengagement with the National Front, the Buddhist-dominated political coalition. No announcement was made about the Front's reaction to the accord, but the meeting lasted only three hours, suggesting to observers that the President had won approval.

Throughout the final stages of the discussions with Dr Kissinger, President Assad had brought his military commanders ensuring the Army's stamp of approval.

At the same time, the Syrians maintained their tough public stand over the question of full Israel withdrawal and the recognition of the Palestinians' rights.

This was re-emphasized in a joint communiqué issued after Mr Grromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, left Damascus.

In what was meant to fortify the Syrian withdrawal demand concerning territories occupied in the 1967 war, the communiqué said: "The Syrian and Soviet viewpoints agreed that a just and

lasting peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East except through complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"The two parties consider that once a disengagement agreement is concluded, and its provisions implemented, it would be necessary to proceed immediately with measures for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the implementation of United Nations resolutions."

The communiqué added that Syria "insists that the Soviet Union participate fully at all the stages for the achievement of these goals for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East."

While the Soviets pledged to continue their support for Syria, the Syrians were also committed to continued loyalty to Moscow over big power rivalry in the Middle East. "The two parties shall not permit any third party to prejudice the strong and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Syria."

ee hospital
d hanged

quest is to be opened till tomorrow on three found hanged at War Park mental hospital, London, over the past. The first was found in a lavatory last Friday, and was found on Tuesday the third was discovered yesterday morning. Largely speaking for vital, said last night that was not suspected. He let the police had begun port.

isks adjourned last night between the id unions representing st workers were ad without a solution to like that has stopped "live" coverage of events. The our Labour writes. The talks will today.

ay delay

posted to address in areas of London are sub-delays of up to 10 days of staff shortage, the Fice said last night.

General Spinola says Portugal faces loss of freedom to reactionaries

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, May 29

General Antonio de Spinola, President of Portugal and head of the military junta, gave a warning today that the country's new freedom was "criminally threatened" by counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries which could result in a return to a right-wing dictatorship.

Speaking in Oporto, he said that a "new Portugal" can be built only on peace, justice and hard work. "There must be peace in field and factory, in the streets and in the people's minds."

"April 25 restored freedom to the people. We must preserve the freedom which was offered by the armed forces. We must defend our freedom."

He said there was a danger that liberty could be destroyed.

"The Portuguese people have arrived at a great moment... of choice between democratic liberty and anarchy... The hour of the great choice has come."

There were those who wanted chaos and the economic ruin of the country. He called upon the

Direct rule imposed on Ulster as Parliament is recalled

By David Wood
Political Editor

Northern Ireland has once again been brought under direct rule from Westminster and Whitehall for the next four months. That was the decision taken by Mr Wilson and his most senior ministers when they met at 10 Downing Street yesterday afternoon for nearly two hours to deal with the dilemma created by the constitutional crisis in Northern Ireland that followed the meeting of the Northern Ireland Assembly on Tuesday of Mr Brian Faulkner, the Chief Executive, and his Unionist colleagues.

Both Houses of Parliament are being recalled from the Whitbun recess next Monday and Tuesday to discuss the crisis and the Government's reaction to it.

Because the Temporary Provisions Act, 1972, under which Conservative Government first imposed direct rule, has now lapsed, the Government's decision has been based on the Northern Ireland Constitution Act, 1973, which brought the Northern Ireland Assembly into being.

The Act empowers Mr Rees,

as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to make an Order in Council proroguing the Northern Ireland Assembly for a maximum period of four months. After yesterday's ministerial meeting, Mr Rees went to Buckingham Palace for a meeting of the Privy Council, and the Northern Ireland Assembly Prorogation Order, 1974, under section 27(6) of the Act, came into force immediately.

Although members will continue to be paid, the fact is that the Northern Ireland Assembly now cannot enact legal legislation of any kind during the period of prorogation, and all Northern Ireland legislation will have to pass through both Houses of Parliament at Westminster as occurred during the period of direct rule.

All legislative and administrative powers exercised by the Northern Ireland Executive now pass to the two junior ministers who work under Mr Rees in the Northern Ireland Department. The Secretary of State himself takes on at least some of the constitutional role of the former governor of the province, and therefore inhibited from assuming executive responsibility for Northern Ireland departments.

For the present, the whole burden of administering the province must fall on Mr Stanley Orme, the Minister at State, and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. Mr Rees obviously hopes to spread the load among other ministers, but first he must await for further appointments to be made by the Prime Minister.

During the four months' prorogation of the Assembly Dr Rees's main objective will be to work might and main to preserve the principle of power-sharing between the rival parties in the province. He has lost no time in sending out invitations to party leaders to meet him for discussions today, although significantly the leaders of the Ulster Workers' Council, whose strike paralysed the province and led to the collapse of the Executive, are not to be included.

The invitations have gone from Mr Rees for talks today with Mr Harry West, Mr William Craig, and Mr Ian Paisley; Mr Brian Faulkner; Mr Gerard Fitt; and Mr Napier. It is certainly not for the

present the intention of Mr Rees in particular, or the Government in general, to commit themselves to proposals for new Assembly elections which have been demanded by the UWC. The Prorogation of the Assembly cannot be extended beyond four months without an affirmative Order from both Houses of Parliament at Westminster, and it is hoped the four months will be enough for Mr Rees to convince all the Northern Ireland Party leaders and their rank and file that the vital principle of power sharing should not be lost.

If, at the end of the four months period, there are no signs of majority and minority acceptance of a formula, new or old, of power sharing, then some senior ministers involved accept that there may be an alternative but an entirely new approach to the Northern Ireland question.

Nobody in Westminster politics may guess what that approach might prove to be, but Ulster will be left in no doubt that the pressures on Westminster politicians are intensifying for troops to be withdrawn and

Union seats on company boards proposed

By Ian Morison
Financial Correspondent

Trade union representation on company boards and the establishment of a companies commission are among the main proposals of a Labour Party document, *The Community and the Company*, published yesterday. It is likely to form the basis of any future companies Bill prepared by a Labour Government to replace the Conservative proposals, which lapsed with the general election.

The document was prepared while the party was in opposition, by a working group chaired by Mr Bruce Millan, with other frontbench members, including Mr Wedgwood Benn and Dr John Gilbert.

The document discusses various forms of worker participation, expressing its preference for a two-tier board structure along German lines with trade union members elected onto the top board, on which they would occupy at least half the seats.

A companies commission is proposed because the authors believe that the present system of self-regulation in the financial community is inadequate. The commission would have considerable powers and considerable independence. High-level staff would be needed, including some with City experience, and salaries would have to be "fixed accordingly".

The commission would assume many responsibilities at present discharged by the Department of Trade and would closely control the operations of City bodies such as the Takeover Panel.

The document proposes a substantial increase in the amount of information that companies should be required to disclose, much of which would relate to employment. The definition of insider trading would be considerably stricter than under the Conservatives' Bill.

Leading article, page 17
Business News, page 19

Pension rises delayed by union to be backdated

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

Oid-age pension increases, which were due to be paid from July 22, are certain to be delayed indefinitely. Union leaders of 40,000 Civil Service clerical staff employed on preparation of increased pensions yesterday failed to win extra pay for the additional work involved.

About 11 million pensioners expect to benefit from the Government's decision to raise the single person's pension to £10 a week and the married couple's pension to £16. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, is expected to tell the Commons when Parliament resumes that payment of the increases will have to be deferred until next year were strongly discounted.

The union's ban is also affecting the normal annual issue of new pension books. The Post Office is continuing to pay pensioners whose books have run out, on production of their old order books, but has said that only one pension payment can be made at a time. The Union of Post Office Workers, whose members man post office counters, has agreed to undertake that work, but said yesterday that it had received no request to pay out the increased pensions without books.

The ban is also affecting other social security work, including the issue of new national insurance cards to employers, who are now sending in completed cards for the past financial year.

Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the CPSA, yesterday said senior officials of the Department of Health and Social Security, but failed to persuade

the ministry to improve its offer of time off in lieu for the long periods of overtime that staff are having to work to cope with the pensions change. No additional money has been offered.

The department said yesterday that there was no immediate plan to announce a delay in the payment of increased pensions; it acknowledged, however, that not all pensioners might get their increases on time. It emphasized that all increases, whenever paid, would be backdated to July 22. Reports that payment of the increases might have to be deferred until next year were strongly discounted.

The union's ban is also affecting the normal annual issue of new pension books, especially as one of the TUC's principal demands from the Labour Government was for an increase in pensions. Leaders of the CPSA have been called to see Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, and other members of the general council tomorrow to explain their action.

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HOME NEWS

Urgent need for new harbour at Maplin, Port of London says

By Peter Hill

The Port of London Authority yesterday reaffirmed its conviction of the need for a new seaport complex at Maplin and urged the Government to resolve uncertainties on the provision of adequate road and rail approaches "very quickly".

Its annual report said that the planned operational date for the first phase of the unit load complex had been reexamined and was now projected for early 1978, but that would depend on the outcome of the government review. Provision of road and rail facilities, however, was critical to the operational date.

Port facilities at Maplin were needed to accommodate increased unit load traffic once Tilbury docks reached capacity and to provide a deep-water oil terminal. Although the tanker terminal project had been overtaken by events and its nature and timing were now being reviewed, worldwide marketing of the seaport had produced strong commercial interest.

Mrs Castle criticized over 'badly worded regulations'

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services was criticized yesterday by the Lords and Commons Select Committee on Statutory Instruments for the loose wording of regulations she has promulgated relating to committees and tribunals that investigate complaints within the National Health Service.

Reporting on the National Health Service (Service Committees and Tribunals) Regulations, 1974, the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development in Mr Heath's Administration, says that even after a protest by Mr Raphael Tuck, Labour MP for Watford, Mrs Castle's revised version was still not satisfactory.

Mrs Castle told the Commons on May 1 that it had not been realized that barring "a paid advocate" and any person who was "a barrister, or a solicitor, whether or not practising as such" to conduct a case before a health service committee would prevent legally qualified MPs from helping their constituents. She promised to bring in regulations to remove the disqualification.

The committee said yesterday, after examining the new draft regulations, that the defect goes much wider and would affect others who want to represent or help patients.

Friesian champion's owner wins 17 prizes at Bath Show

The biggest cattle prizewinner at the Bath and West Show yesterday was Mr Keith Showering, who won the Friesian breed championship and reserve, and 16 other prizes. His breed champion was the nine-year-old Sharcombe Reflection, born in Canada, which he bought three years ago for about £10,000.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips were present at the show.

Breed championships:

British Friesians: Mr & Mrs K. S. Showering; Reserve British Friesians: Mrs E. I. Grimes, Dorset.

Suffolk show, page 18

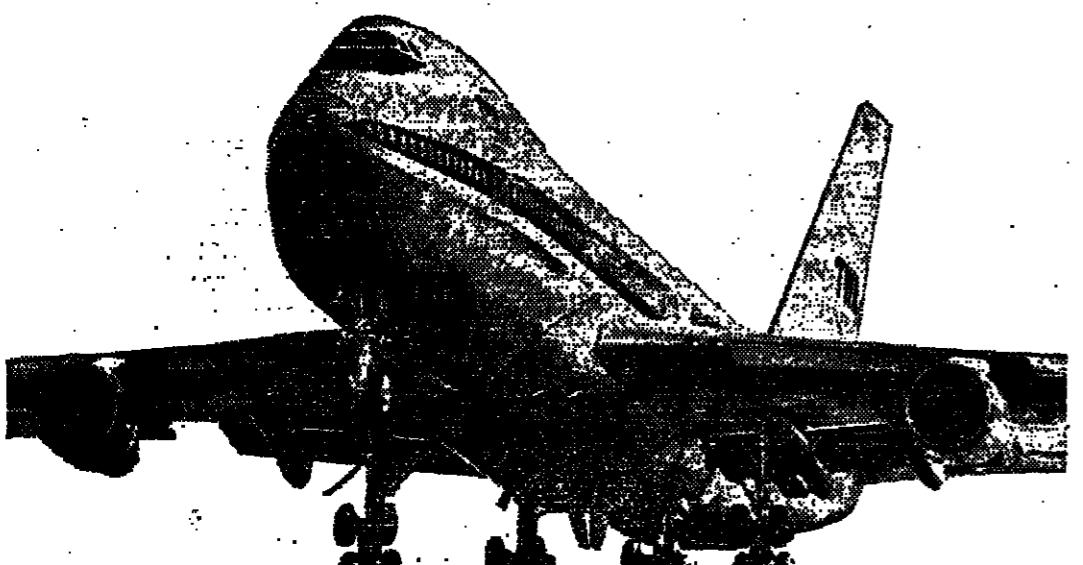
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Mr Jenkins sends murder case for review

By Michael Hornsby

Lord Aldington, the PLA chairman, said in his statement the Maplin site offered the best opportunity for developing a new deep-water port for the most modern container and bulk-cargo ships and for large oil tankers. There should be no great difficulty in providing rail communications for a Maplin seaport—even if the airport was not built in the near future.

Referring to the PLA's £1.5m profit last year as insufficient, he emphasized, however, that it was the authority's third successive year in the black.

That competition, he said, was faced by some other British ports, but it would be folly for ports able to compete successfully with French, Belgian, Dutch and German ports to conduct themselves so as to weaken each other.

It would be equally folly for any person or government imposed on British ports a pattern of operation unsuited to successful competition with the Continent, he said.

Originally four men had been suspected of the Luton murder, but one of them turned Queen's evidence and Mr Murphy's conviction depended heavily on his testimony. Then another man said he had seen Mr Murphy in Ilford, Essex, on the day of the Luton murder, and Mr Carr, then Home Secretary, referred the case back to the Court of Appeal.

A campaign to reopen the case had also been launched and Mr Murphy was finally declared innocent of the murder by Lord Chief Justice Widgery.

Mr Murphy, however, is still in prison, where he has served four years of a 12-year sentence for his alleged part in a raid on a post office in Islington Green, north London. Mr Patrick Jenkins, his MP, has asked the Home Secretary for an urgent review of this second case.

The decision to refer the case of Mr McMahon and Mr Cooper back to the Court of Appeal came under pressure by Mr Tom Sargent, secretary of Justice, the influential anti-party lawyers' group.

He took up Mr Murphy's case after he had been approached by the defendant's father, who had raised a petition.

Mr Sargent said yesterday: "One of the disturbing things of her amended regulations was to allow a legally qualified MP to help a constituent. She will be able to comment on the committee's criticisms when the regulations come before the Commons."

Seventy Report from the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments (Stationery Office, 11p).

Rees meetings today in attempt to rebuild coalition

From Robert Fisk and Stewart Tindall Belfast

Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary of State, will attempt to save rebuilding a coalition government from the ruins of the Sunningdale agreement today when the leaders of five of the province's political parties, including two politicians who have helped to run the 15-day "loyalist" strike call to see him individually at Stormont Castle.

That follows the clearing by the court last November of a third man who had been convicted of shooting Mr Reginald Harry Stevens, aged 56, in Luton, Bedfordshire, in 1969.

The two men, still serving life sentences for the murder, Michael Graham McMahon, aged 29, and David Cooper, aged 31, both pleaded not guilty at the Central Criminal Court with the third man, Patrick Colin Murphy, aged 30.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that the case of Mr McMahon and Mr Cooper had been referred back under section 17 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968, and that the decision was taken in the light of the Court of Appeal judgment on November 13 in the case of Mr Murphy.

Originally four men had been suspected of the Luton murder, but one of them turned Queen's evidence and Mr Murphy's conviction depended heavily on his testimony. Then another man said he had seen Mr Murphy in Ilford, Essex, on the day of the Luton murder, and Mr Carr, then Home Secretary, referred the case back to the Court of Appeal.

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Seventy Report from the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments (Stationery Office, 11p).

The Shadow Cabinet met at the Commons last night for 45 minutes. Sir Alec Douglas-Home took the chair in the absence of Mr Heath, who is in China. After the meeting, a resume of the day's events was cabled to Mr Heath and it was the view of his senior colleagues that he would return at the weekend to take part in the emergency debate.

That would mean that he would have to abandon the Hong Kong part of his itinerary, but in view of the fact that the Prime Minister will be speaking in the debate, it is thought that Mr Heath will choose to do so.

After last night's meeting Mr Pym said: "In the new situation it is entirely right that Parliament should debate Northern Ireland urgently. After the events of the last few days, it is clearly necessary for the Secretary of State to return there immediately to talk about the next steps to be taken."

"It seems to me that Mr Rees should talk to as many people as possible. I still believe power-sharing is right in principle and it is to be hoped that whatever emerges will be based on the sharing of responsibility for the government of the province."

At the ministerial meeting in Downing Street, where the crucial decision was taken by the Government, Mr Wilson was joined by Mr Rees; Mr Short,

MPs were due back in the Commons on June 10, so a recall will not cause much inconvenience.

Parliament was last recalled on January 9 and 10 this year, because of the deteriorating

energy situation and the impasse in the miners' dispute.

MPs had uninterrupted holidays in 1972 and 1973, but in 1974, the summer recess was interrupted by the Ulster situation for a two-day emergency debate on September 22 and 23.

On May 19, 1974, they were brought back to deal with outstanding business because a general election had been called.

In 1968, summer holidays were interrupted for a two-day debate in August on the Czechoslovak crisis. The Suez crisis brought MPs back to Westminster in September, 1956.

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Today

Sun rises : 4.51 am Sun sets : 9.56 pm

Moon rises : Moon rises, 1.55 am

Full Moon : June 4.

Lighting up : 9.36 pm to 4.20 am.

High water : London Bridge, 9.35 am, 6.5m (21.5ft); 9.56 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft); Avonmouth, 2.44 am, 1.5m (5.2ft); 7.28 pm, 5.7m (19.4ft).

Bull, 1.50 pm, 5.6m (20.2ft); 2.22 pm, 6.4m (21.6ft); Liverpool, 1.6m (5.9ft); 7.50 pm, 7.5m (25.6ft).

Low water : 7.28 pm, 5.7m (19.4ft).

Clock for tomorrow : Sun, 7pm.

Midlands, Channel Islands : Dry, low sunny spells; wind S or SE, light, max temp 21°C (70°F), but rather cold at first.

NW England, Wales, NW Scotland : Dry, sunny spells at times, some rain, mainly S or SW, light, max temp 17 or 18°C (61 or 64°F).

Cashel, Orkney, Shetland : Dry, sunny spells, variable, max temp 16°C (61°F).

Northern Ireland : Dry, sea level, max temp 11°C (52°F).

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Cashel, Orkney, Shetland : Dry, sunny spells, variable, max temp 16°C (61°F).

Northern Ireland : Dry, sea level, max temp 11°C (52°F).

Overcast for tomorrow : Sun, 7pm.

Midlands, Channel Islands : Dry, low sunny spells; wind S or SE, light, max temp 21°C (70°F), but rather cold at first.

HOME NEWS

North Sea pipeline landfalls proposed

By Ronald Faux

Drill sites where North Sea oil companies may wish to bring oil ashore are suggested in a discussion paper published today by the Scottish Development Department. The sites are Shetland, Orkney, the Firth Head area of Aberdeen and the Inner Moray Firth.

Mr Barry Williams, of Merseyside, said he had a photograph of a copy of a black list that contained not only names but also descriptions of alleged shortcomings of individuals as an "intimate" nature.

The resolution from the Erit branch called for a definite programme to protect members of the union and other trade unionists. It was moved by Mr R. A. Hughes of London and Thames Valley, who described it as a fight for the right to work. At one point he said: "We cannot afford the employers to have the last word in selection and rejection of workers."

Mr Hughes said national contractors kept a tight check on employees, assisted by such organizations as Aims of Industry and strongly supported by the oil companies. Deliberate side-stepping on employment had occurred, particularly where boilermaker members had sought work at oil refineries in Essex.

Mr Williams said the black list at his district office at Merseyside referred to the qualities and failings of individual

Union wants company black lists investigated

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent
Scarborough

Individuals, such matters as whether a man tended to be missing on the job, whether he drank, or whether he was a bad time-keeper. He said he believed officers of the union should have the right to submit lists of members out of work who should be considered for employment. If the men were rejected the union should go into the reasons.

Mr Williams said later that the black list contained many hundreds of names. It was probably compiled by an organization advising the employers and was designed to pinpoint troublemakers.

The conference over, overwhelmingly rejected a resolution from the Clyde branch calling on the executive council to approach the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and take positive steps towards amalgamation. It carried a resolution, however, calling for progress in a merger between the boilermakers' union and the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers.

Yet another motion on amalgamation was carried, calling for mergers with "kindred societies" and urging the executive council vigorously to combat strikes by boilermakers and a return to sectionalism.

This resolution had particular significance for members in the North-east, where for several months welders at the Swan Hunter shipyards on Tyneside—members of the boilermakers' union—have been seeking the right to negotiate wage settlements separately from the union's negotiating committee, which makes all pay agreements for members.

Two pickets are hurt in clash at hospital

Two pickets supporting the nurses' pay campaign were hurt yesterday in an incident with a car that drove on after an argument between its driver and the pickets at Leybourne Grange psychiatric hospital near Maidstone, Kent.

They were Mr Brian Ramsden, aged 28, of Clifton Close, Street, near Chelmsford, and Mrs Angela Angiolino, aged 49, of Grecian Street, Maidstone. Both were allowed home after treatment at West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone.

The hospital said Mr Ramsden was given an X-ray examination for a suspected fracture in his hand and Mrs Angiolino was treated for shock.

Kent police said later that Mr Arthur Charles Freeman, of Hilary Road, Maidstone, attempted to enter the hospital to fulfil a contract to redecorate a ward.

Mr Freeman alleged intimidation on the part of some of the pickets and police inquiries were continuing.

More than 120 members of the Confederation of Health Service Employees were taking part in a four-hour token strike at Leybourne Grange yesterday and some were on picket duty.

The campaign of selective strikes threatened to shut wards and reduce admissions in hospitals all over the country, the union said. Not one of its members had written or telephoned to protest.

Hospital radiographers and physiotherapists, whose claims



Radiographers, who say they take home less than £20 a week, demonstrating for higher pay outside Department of Health and Social Security offices in Blackfriars Road, London, yesterday.

Health office in Blackfriars Road, London, as their representatives negotiated inside the building with the Whitley Council.

Mrs Marilyn Leask, of Whittington Hospital, London, who brought her son Andrew, aged two, with her, said: "A flat in central London costs at least £20 a week. We are home alone and some pay was about £20 a week."

More than a hundred radiographers from hospitals in England and Wales held an orderly demonstration yesterday outside the Department of

Hyde Park today and then march to Downing Street to present a petition. Miss Patricia Sinclair, of the Royal Free Hospital, London, said they wanted to make sure that their situation was as well known as other poorly-paid claimants within the NHS.

Wards closed: Seven hospitals in Norfolk said yesterday that they were closing wards because of staff shortages.

More than a hundred radiographers from hospitals in England and Wales held an orderly demonstration yesterday outside the Department of

Health and Social Security offices in Blackfriars Road, London, yesterday.

18 months' jail for doctor who broke vase

A man who deliberately broke a sixteenth-century vase, worth £5,000, at the British Museum was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 18 months in prison. Judge Karmel QC, recommended that Hassan Ali Gharbi, aged 28, a doctor from Teheran, should be deported.

Dr Gharbi, who lived at Tenby Mansions, Nottingham Street, St Marylebone, until his arrest, admitted breaking the vase on March 10. His legal team, led by Dr David Paetz, for the prosecution, said the Italian vase had been smashed into several pieces. Experts had been able to piece it together but its value was reduced.

An attendant heard a crash and looked up to see Dr Gharbi withdrawing his foot after a kick.

Dr Bernard Turniver, medical officer at Brixton prison, said Dr Gharbi had been in a psychiatric state but had improved.

Dr Gharbi said he regretted what he had done and had been shocked when he realized the historic value of the vase. He was prepared to pay for the damage and wanted to return to Teheran.

After the judge had announced the sentence, Dr Gharbi said 18 months in prison was a long time and he was prepared to pay £5,000 or even £10,000 for the vase. The judge said the British Museum would have to take that up with the Iranian Embassy. It was unlikely that Dr Gharbi would have to serve the full 18 months before deportation.

Government increases aid to housing associations

Planning Reporter

Government announced today increased assistance for associations to help to convert and improve houses.

Greater London the maximum figures on which allowances will be based are: £4,800

work only and £7,200 for

a home for two or three

and £9,600 and £12,000

a home for four or more.

Outside London the maximum for a home for one on welfare is £2,000 and £3,000 for bigger homes the associa-

tions will be allowed half the corresponding London figures.

Mr Crookend, Secretary of State for the Environment, announcing the new allowances at the annual conference of the National Federation of Housing Societies in London, said that he did not believe in monopoly in housing any more than in anything else.

If the voluntary housing movement was to justify a share of scarce national resources, however, it must accept the discipline of building and buying property in the right place for the right people. That was one reason why the Housing Corporation was being asked to lead and guide housing associations.

No harm to children from ad, battery firm says

Arthur Osman

Birmingham
A Joseph Lucas group sent letter yesterday to hundreds of residents living near its factory at Sparkhill, Birmingham, to allay concern over lead pollution.

Letters had said that contamination from the factory was causing children's health. In fact, Mr R. J. Mudd, managing director of the factory, referred to medical tests carried out on some local residents, several hundred children in immediate neighbourhood.

Results of these tests were all satisfactory. A few chil-

dren whose blood lead was higher than most were referred to their general practitioners and subsequently to specialists in child health but in no case was there any evidence of harm to health.

Additional public health investigations were carried out which revealed that in one case there was evidence that a child had chewed lead paint at home. In two other cases the most probable cause was lead carried home on working clothes.

The letter was sent after consultation with the local health authority's medical officer to warn employees about the dangers of carrying home lead contamination on their working clothes and footwear.

£11 for £75,000 car to maintain minster

Our Correspondent

Appeal for £75,000 a year to maintain York Minster was heard yesterday by Lord Dixie, chairman of the fund, and the money was needed to meet the crisis such as the threat of collapse of the structure in was to be avoided. Dr Alan Arden, Dean of York, said keeping the fabric in good condition cost £168,000, and because travelling costs an additional sum of £75,000 a year "at current rates" was needed. The only alternative to an appeal, he said, was to let the fabric decay or to impose entrance fees, as they had at Salisbury Cathedral. Rejected this idea because minster is essentially a place of worship. We did not want to make it into a museum with sum charges", he said.

Restriction on sale of pills with phenacetin

By a Staff Reporter

Medicines containing phenacetin, an ingredient of compound codeine tablets, will be restricted from September 1 to sale or supply on a doctor's or dentist's prescription only.

That replaces the two-stage restriction announced in March by which phenacetin would be available in chemists' shops only from June 1, and on prescription only from next January. The Department of Health and Social Security announced yesterday that it had been decided, after consulting professional, trade and other representative bodies and the Medicines Commission, that it would be best to proceed straight to the prescription only restriction in September.

There has been an accumulation of evidence over many years that, when used regularly for long periods, phenacetin may damage the kidneys.

Services get £1.20 rise

Army Staff Corps

Members of the Armed Forces, who have just been paid pay increases of 5% and 15 per cent, to get a further £1.20 a week under their Phase Three deal agreement. But they have to pay a penny or so a day for food.

It became clear yesterday that publication of a White Paper listing the recommendations of the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay.

All the recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

The main increases in pay, which include an extra £3.50 a week for those serving in Northern Ireland, were announced by the Prime Minister separately a fortnight ago. The White Paper, however, includes details of fringe benefits.

Review Body on Armed Forces Pay Third Report 1974. (Command 5631, Stationery Office, 50p.)

Ashdown Forest accord

After two years of controversy, a compromise reached on Ashdown Forest Bill will be its being unopposed in the House of Commons, its promoters, its recommendations of its local and countryside committee. An agreement has been reached between the new Eden District Council, Lord Hurst, lord of the manor, commoners and the Board of Conservators of the 6,400-acre forest.

Avis believes it's time to revive some of the old spirit.



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HOME NEWS

Pilots' conversations to be recorded in all British airliners

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

All conversations between pilots on the flight decks of British-registered airliners are to be recorded as a potential aid to government inspectors investigating the cause of crashes.

The Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday that the carrying of cockpit voice-recorders is to be mandatory from January 1 next. Airlines that refused to install the devices might lose their licences to operate.

At the same time, the authority is to order airlines to fit devices that give off a sound signal when an aircraft goes down into the sea, so enabling rescuers and investigators to pinpoint the site of a crash.

From January 1, light aircraft will have to be fitted with either a voice-recorder or a flight-data recorder—the "black box" which can survive almost any crash. From reading the magnetic tapes inside the box, accident investigators can say precisely how the aircraft was performing just before an incident occurred.

There have been cases, however, where the flight recorder did not tell the whole story or was found not to be working properly. The absence of flight-deck recorders has left a number of questions unanswered in several crash inquiries in recent years.

The classic case where a recorder might have given vital evidence was the disaster to the British European Airways Trident Pan Am at Staines, near Heathrow, two years ago, in which all 118 on board were killed.

The black box established that the flaps on the leading edge of the wings were retracted too soon, but because of the lack of a cockpit recorder, it will never be known which of the three pilots pulled the lever, or why.

A demand for airliners to be fitted with sonar beacons was made by safety experts after the crash last year of the Mediterranean between Athens and Cyprus in 1967, a BEA Comet with the loss of all 66 on board. Investigators never found the submerged airliner, but established that the cause was sabotage after examining wreckage floating on the surface.

Some safety experts have been critical of the time the aviation authority has taken to bring in these new regulations. Pilots have traditionally been wary of voice recorders on the ground that the free flow of conversation on the flight deck might be inhibited.

They now appear to have dropped their objections, and the CAA said yesterday that specifications for both recorders and sonar devices had been drawn up in consultation with, among other organizations, the British Air Line Pilots' Association.



Car contest: Farnborough Grammar School's entry in the British Petroleum Build-a-car competition for a town or city car of the future. The competition, which is open to schools in the United Kingdom, is being supported by the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and yesterday some of the cars were on show at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea. About 90 schools are building cars in preparation for the final at Bordon, Hampshire, in October and the first prize will be a British Leyland minibus.

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Welsh trawlermen to seek government aid

From Trevor Fishlock
Cardiff

Trawler owners will tell a Welsh Office inquiry today that the Milford Haven fishing industry, which employs 500 people, is in danger of being wound up. They say that without government aid they cannot continue to send their ships to sea.

The industry has been in difficulty for the past few months. Trawlermen blame continuing losses on continental competition and overfishing, changes in fish movements, rough weather and greater operating costs. The most severe blow has been the increased cost of diesel fuel this year.

The Government has refused a request for a £75,000 subsidy to

enable the industry to meet increased fuel bills and to get through its recession.

At the inquiry at Milford Haven today representatives of owners and fish merchants will renew their plea for aid to officials of the Welsh Office and the Department of Employment and Industry. Their case is that the industry has a good future once the present difficulties have been overcome, and that the social consequences of closing the industry would be serious. Unemployment in Milford Haven is already running at 5 per cent.

Milford Haven fish merchants are helping the owners by paying them subsidies but they can do that for only a few weeks.

The Government has refused a request for a £75,000 subsidy to

Oil drum on line brought train to halt on viaduct

From Our Correspondent
Bolton

A passenger train travelling at 50 mph came to a shuddering halt on a viaduct after a 40-gallon oil drum had been placed on the line by a boy aged 15. Bolton Juvenile Court was told yesterday. The boy admitted endangering the safety of people in the train and to putting two pieces of metal and a metal bucket on the line on different occasions.

Mr Thomas Goodsell, for the prosecution, said that a man aged 15 had been committed for trial to Manchester Crown Court on the charges. The offences

were said to have been committed on the Blackburn to Manchester railway line near Bolton.

Mr Goodsell said the diesel passenger train reached the spot at about 10 pm. He continued: "At this point the train began to shudder violently. The driver stopped on the viaduct and saw a 40-gallon oil drum wedged under the front of the train."

The next night, at the same time, the same train struck two pieces of metal and a bucket, he said. Detectives caught the boy near by.

The boy was placed in the care of the local authority.

Court officer charged with robbing the dead

A former coroner's officer went for trial yesterday to the Central Criminal Court, London, accused of stealing from the estates of the dead. He faced charges of corruption and attempted corruption relating to funerals, removal of bodies and post-mortem examinations.

Leonard Gay, a former police sergeant of Avenue Road, Holloway, Surrey, former coroner officer for Reigate, Surrey, was remanded on £500 bail by Reigate magistrate, Mr John Rogers, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, who asked that he should be committed to the Central Criminal Court. In view of his local association, the charges relate to a series from 1966 to the year.

Mr Gay, aged 53, is alleged to have stolen a tie-pin, a bank book containing money, crown piece rings, a cardigan, handbags, shoes, a purse and other articles. It is also alleged that he has rapidly attempted to obtain a consideration from Rowland Duncaster and others for showing favour to them in sparing them carry out coroner's removal of bodies.

Mr Gay is also alleged to have corruptly solicited and obtained considerations from Terence Arthur John Wickham for future engagements to perform post-mortem examinations for the coroner, and to have corruptly obtained money from Mr Wickham for engaging him to carry out post-mortem examinations for the coroner.

Register of suspected battered babies urged

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent
Babies continue to be battered by their parents, sometimes fatally, because doctors, hospital casualty officers and social workers do not recognize the symptoms, it is stated in a book published today. But early diagnosis and consequent support for the battering parent can significantly reduce the risk of further injuries to the child.

After two years' research, Miss Jean Renvoize says in her book that mothers raising their babies to the doctor with facial bruising are likely to be dismissed as fussy, even when they continue to bring the baby in every few weeks. The injuries to the child gradually get worse, until the worried mother takes her baby to the hospital casualty ward. By that time the parent is far less likely to tell the truth about the injuries and there is no way the hospital can detect previous assaults.

"Sometimes after a child has died various facts emerge which prove highly embarrassing to a doctor who did not draw the right conclusion from a variety of factors which to another more experienced man would have clearly pointed to a diagnosis of 'battering,'" she says. "The only way to prevent the recurrence of such a terrible mistake is for an intensive period of training to be made mandatory for everyone in the field, and that includes all already-qualified doctors and nurses, however old or experienced in general medical matters they may be."

Miss Renvoize estimates that

700 babies are battered to death each year in Britain; that the re-battering rate of undetected cases is 60 per cent; and that 2,500 children living in the Greater London area alone may be at risk. The most important preventive measure would be to make reporting of all suspected baby-battering cases mandatory, backed by much better cooperation between medical staff, social workers and the police and much more support for parents.

A national register, she says, would be a powerful aid for social workers who might visit a family regularly but have no idea that one of its children had been taken several times to various hospitals for outpatient treatment. It would also be of incalculable value to doctors. In addition, Miss Renvoize suggests that all suspected cases should be admitted immediately to hospital.

They should stop allocating blame and "wade in immediately with every scrap of assistance she can be persuaded of" or "balling" into providing. Such help should include weekly "new mothers" clubs at post-natal clinics, where mothers could discuss their feelings openly and social workers could spot potential batterers. There should also be "monitoring aids" who would visit the home and night nurseries where sleepless infants could spend the occasional night while the mother caught up on her sleep.

Children at Danger, Jean Renvoize (Routledge & Kegan Paul £2.50).

Lack of money threat to drug groups

By Our Social Services Correspondent
At least four agencies dealing with young people's difficulties, such as drug misusers close within the next year because of lack of money, Mr Alan Searched, coordinator of the government-financed Standing Conference on Drug Abuse (Scuda), said yesterday.

The agencies include Reclaim the Soho Project and the Community Drug Project, all based in London, and the Lifeline Trust, in Manchester.

Mr Searched told the annual meeting of Scuda in London that drug difficulties among the young still carried a stigma which made it difficult to raise money.

When the money came it was usually given for only a year, so the process had to be repeated annually. "Social workers have to spend their time shuttling between government agencies, local authorities and grant-giving trusts," he said.

In the short term, the agencies need between £1,000 and £5,000 to keep going.

More Glasgow children 'disadvantaged'

The proportion of "disadvantaged" children living in Glasgow is between two and four times greater than in England and Wales and higher than the average for Scotland. In the Scottish Highlands the proportion is about twice that of England and Wales.

The figures are published today in *Children in Britain*, the National Children's Journal.

They are based on a further analysis of data from *Born to Fail?*, the Bureau study that defined disadvantaged children as those coming from a family with only one parent or at least five children and who lived in bad housing and had a low income.

The new findings indicate that disadvantage is more widespread in Glasgow than in the rest of Scotland. Of the 1,192 Scottish children in the survey, 188 were in Glasgow. Of the 1,233 disadvantaged children in Scotland, 31 lived in Glasgow.

Paint flakes may tell date and make of car

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

A new way of discovering the make and date of manufacture of a car from a microscopic flake of paint is being developed in the United Kingdom. It is described in the current issue of the *Journal*, which is produced quarterly by the Central Research Establishment, Berkshire.

The technique has been designed to deal with difficulties when only a fragment of paint is available. Much of the success in getting information from flakes of paint depends on having more than one sample for comparative analyses, a relatively straightforward job with modern methods of microscopy and emission spectrography.

Although colour comparisons are done as a routine check, only recently has there been an attempt to use the great variety of modern car paints to provide

more details. Systematic testing at the Central Research Establishment, Berkshire, is producing promising results.

Modern coatings contain more and more complicated formulations; in addition, car manufacturers use different processes for treating metal and applying paint.

These factors produce an almost combination of compounds that differ between samples. They can be identified by an analytical process known as pyrolysis gas chromatography.

It works by heating a sample carefully in a special apparatus over a long period and measuring the time at which different substances are released in a gaseous form. That type of analysis is a standard test in other branches of chemistry.

Its success for car identification depends on building up a file of the chemical "fingerprint" for each new batch of cars from manufacturers.

Inter-City announce their latest electricity cuts

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Now the Royal Scot covers the 401 miles in a cool five hours, beating the previous fastest time by 53 minutes.

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0745	1253	0710	1229
0945	1353	0910	1429
1045	1545	1010	1510
1145	1653	1210	1720
1345	1857	1410	1917
1445	2154	1610	2128
1745	2252	1730	2237
Dep. Birmingham	Arr. Glasgow	Dep. Glasgow	Arr. Birmingham
New Street	Central	Central	New Street
0810	1233*	0740	1200
1008	1423	1038	1457
1405	1624	1335	1800
1805	2223	1745	2204
Dep. Manchester	Arr. Glasgow	Dep. Glasgow	Arr. Manchester
Victoria	Central	Central	Victoria
0753	1122	0800	1130
0950	1342	1820	1909
1750	2134	1808	2142
Dep. Liverpool	Arr. Glasgow	Dep. Glasgow	Arr. Liverpool
Line Street	Central	Central	Line Street
0943	1342	0800	1152
1740	2134	1830	1924

*1233 Saturday

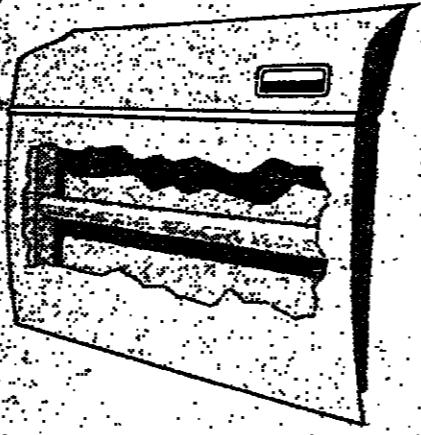


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As for comfort, apart from the 144's exceptional roominess, the front seats adjust whichever way you

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So when it comes to safe, comfortable and trouble-free motoring, you'll find only cars costing very much more come anywhere near the Volvo 144.

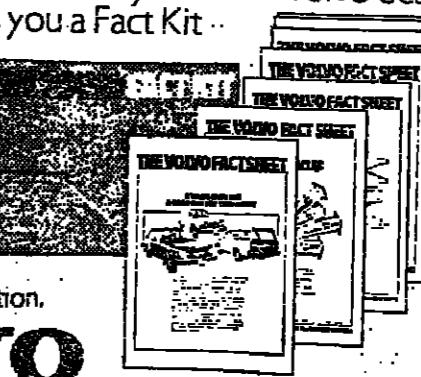
For a comparison of the 144 and other cars in its price range, write off for the Volvo Fact Kit to: Customer Relations Department, Volvo Concessionaires Ltd.,

Lex House, 370 High Road, Wembley, Middx., HA9 6AY, or phone 01-903 3611. Export Enquiries: 28 Albemarle Street, London W1. 01-493 0321.

Better still, drop in and see your local Volvo dealer. he'll be pleased to give you a Fact Kit and show you round the cars.

The Volvo Fact Kit: detailed comparison of the Volvo 144 and its competition.

VOLVO



The Volvo 144 De Luxe Saloon costs from £2195.05. The 144E fuel injection model developing 125 bhp on two star petrol costs £2490.57.
(Manufacturer's recommended retail prices including VAT and special car tax.)

WEST EUROPE

MONTEFIBRE NOTICE

Montefibre S.p.A., producers of Meraklon[®] polypropylene fibre which is the result of research work carried out in their own laboratories based on the findings of Prof. Natta, Nobel award for chemistry, following the recent appearance on the market of other fibres of a similar type, wish to call the attention of their customers to the particular properties of Meraklon[®] polypropylene fibre.

The chemical-physical properties of Meraklon[®], which are warranted by appropriate production technologies and by more than ten years of testing of the articles obtained from this fibre, assure for its end-users the best possible and absolutely trouble-free employment in textile floor covering and furnishing fabrics.

To avoid all discredit or upset in the above-mentioned sectors, Montefibre wish to point out to their customers that an indiscriminate use of polypropylene fibres, especially if blended with Meraklon[®], may entail deficiencies in the behaviour in service of the articles, with irreparable damage to them over time.

Montefibre thus wish to warn customers not to attempt to use such fibres in blends with Meraklon[®], advising them at the same time that:

- all responsibility is declined for damages, either direct or indirect, that may derive from such use;
- all forms of technical assistance, promotional and sales aids ordinarily afforded to customers will in such case be withdrawn;
- the right is reserved of safeguarding in every event the good name of Meraklon[®] polypropylene fibre, should the same be compromised by indiscriminating actions.

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M Giscard promises to end 'rule by the civil service'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 29

President Giscard d'Estaing declared when he took office that Frenchmen wanted change. They are certainly getting it; more perhaps than some of them bargained for. At the pace he has set they may soon be longing for the more comfortable style of the Pompidou regime.

That was why he would ask his Prime Minister to study revision of the constitution to make it possible for Ministers to resume their parliamentary seats six months after giving up their Government posts.

The "Gaulist state" is at an end, and with it 15 years of domination of government and public life by the Gaullist Party. All the "barons" of Gaulism have been removed from office.

France, he announced before the meeting was ruled by its civil service "albeit excellent". In future, he meant it to be governed by its political leaders. A first step would be the pruning of administrative structures, starting with the staff of the Presidency itself, which would be reduced by more than a third.

France was a liberal country. Within three weeks, action would be taken to stop telephone tapping, extend the right of political asylum and guarantee the freedom of the press "even when it attacks the President."

After this striking preamble, M Giscard d'Estaing announced that two matters calling for immediate action required the attention of the Government. On June 12 it would deal with the balance of payments and inflation. On June 19, it would turn to "the transformation of French society, in the direction of greater justice, more equality of opportunity and participation, especially of workers in (managerial) responsibilities."

"We are here to change France", he told his ministers, "not to build up careers, yours or mine. I count on you to carry on the Government and organize necessary change. All commentators note that with the "dislocation of the UDR state", in the words of *Le Monde*, there is a distinct reinforcement of the "presidential" character of the regime.

The composition of the Chirac Government, announced within 24 hours of the Prime Minister's appointment, is in fact a Giscard government to an even greater extent than all three Messmer governments were Pompidou governments. *La Croix* emphasizes. The Prime Minister is even more clearly a chief of staff. The Ministers are all "king's men".

It is a Government of a strongly authoritarian character, a machine designed for the President to rule. It is also a

That change will find expression in Government structures. I will fully exercise the Presidential function and the responsibilities derived from it... You will be judged by the success or failure of your personal management."

That was why he would ask his Prime Minister to study revision of the constitution to make it possible for Ministers to resume their parliamentary seats six months after giving up their Government posts.

The "Gaulist state" is at an end, and with it 15 years of domination of government and public life by the Gaullist Party. All the "barons" of Gaulism have been removed from office.

France, he announced before the meeting was ruled by its civil service "albeit excellent". In future, he meant it to be governed by its political leaders. A first step would be the pruning of administrative structures, starting with the staff of the Presidency itself, which would be reduced by more than a third.

France was a liberal country. Within three weeks, action would be taken to stop telephone tapping, extend the right of political asylum and guarantee the freedom of the press "even when it attacks the President."

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**Franco regime warned to accept reforms**

Madrid, May 29.—The Spanish Government today submitted to the Cortes (Parliament) the first part of a package of political reforms amid warnings that the 35-year-old regime of General Franco was doomed if it did not accept changes.

Today's draft Bill provided for the election of mayors until now they have been appointed by the Government. Senior Carlos Arias Navarro, the Prime Minister, has promised further reforms, including the creation of party-like "political associations", wider representation of views in the Cortes and changes in the Government-controlled trade unions.

Commenting on right-wing resistance to the new law and other parts of the promised package, the Barcelona newspaper *Vanguardia* said: "Closing the system could have sad results for the system itself."

In earlier comments, the Madrid newspaper *ABC* said that refusal to liberalize might create a danger of revolution in Spain. The news magazine *Mundo*, referring to the change of regime in Portugal, said: "Is there any reason why the democratic experience could not give the same, or even a better result in Spain?"

The draft "law on the structure of local administration" stipulates that mayors—except those of Madrid and Barcelona, who will continue to be governed by appointment—will be elected by aldermen. The old men will be elected by universal suffrage.

All resident Spaniards over 21 will be allowed to vote—departure from the present election law under which heads of families can vote.

Candidates for aldermen run as non-party individuals, political parties and open opposition to the regime are legalised in the country.

Opposition to the draft was voted in the Council of the National Movement, Spain's only political body, last week.

In a meeting called to discuss the law, conservatives said general suffrage was unconstitutional.

In a leading article entitled "Where the danger lies", *Vanguardia* said: "This is a curios situation... The Government finds support in public opinion in society, in the people, and at the same time meets with opposition from figures occupying positions as representatives of the Spanish people."

Spanish politicians have expressed fears that the reforms may run into trouble in the Cortes and cause conservative strength.

The draft "law on the structure of local administration" stipulates that mayors—except those of Madrid and Barcelona,

but also by continuing inflation. Last year, according to official figures, the cost of living rose by more than 14 per cent and is still rising steadily.

In addition to higher prices for rooms, the hoteliers' organisation wants the Government to authorize the inclusion of the charge for breakfast in the basic room rate. The hoteliers also want to be allowed, in some cases, to charge for meals whether the clients want to eat in the hotels or not.

Reports from the south coast indicate that the occupancy rate of hotels there is now running between 25 and 30 per cent which is below normal for this time of year. Some hotel managers have said that they may be forced to close, and that as many as 2,000 employees may be forced out of work unless the Government authorizes emergency loans.

Spanish hoteliers to seek increase in room rates

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, May 29

Spanish hoteliers will ask the Government to authorize an additional increase in hotel rates in order to head off a business crisis resulting from waning tourism, it was reported today.

The executive committee of the national syndicate of hoteliers and tourism reportedly decided to present their demands to the Government after evidence of a serious decrease in tourism.

The latest authorized increase in hotel rates went into effect on January 1. It amounted to an average of 10 per cent more in all hotels except those in the five-star category, which were allowed to fix their own rates.

Hotel operators are concerned not only by the apparent drop in the number of tourists coming to Spain so far this year,

but also by continuing inflation.

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all wanted peace and that a "warm peace" required mutual exchange of people. Herr Stoph was understood to have agreed with Dr Ramsey on the importance of exchanges in the political, economic and cultural fields and to have expressed understanding for the Archbishop's wish to accelerate the pace of exchanges. However, he did not commit himself to help achieve this.

He would like to see theological students, East German choir and others come to Britain. This would be very valuable, he said.

One of the highlights of his visit was the ecumenical service at Erfurt in the Roman Catholic cathedral, attended by about a thousand Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Asked by an East German correspondent whether he got some idea of church life and the church's position in a socialist country, Dr Ramsey said he thought church life had many difficulties in a country based on Marxist principles. But although there were difficulties the church did its work with courage and joy, he said.

Dr Ramsey urges 'warm peace' in East Germany

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, May 29

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Ramsey, did not think that his meeting today with Herr Willi Stoph, chairman of the East German Council of State, might find disapproval or misunderstanding in Britain.

The suggestion has not always been made in a spirit of generosity and was responsible this year for the proposal that there should be screens between the players during the option.

However, this year the Italians were distinctly fallible and the main reason for their victory was the ineffectiveness of their American opponents in the final.

Next year's twenty-first Bermuda Bowl contest will be in Bermuda in January. Italy as the defending champions are assured of their place, and will be joined by the five zonal champions. The World Bridge Federation has decided that screens will be used in that contest. But they are likely to have less influence on the game than many people fear.

If English readers were restricted to the report of the meeting by ADN, the East German news agency, they would have their doubts. It gave much play to what Herr Stoph was said to have said. Dr Ramsey and gave little space to what the guest of honour said in a discussion which the British delegation called frank and open. In fact it contained nothing of what Dr Ramsey said should be done to turn the "cold peace" into a "warm peace".

Dr Ramsey told his host that

Violence erupts in Italy after Brescia bombing

From Peter Nichols

Rome, May 29

Police in Brescia arrested a doctor said to have fascist sympathies and to have been connected with yesterday's bombing.

The Pope at his weekly general audience again condemned the bomb attack. He prayed "for Brescia and for Italy that peace, and understanding between the different religious communities, should be established in the blessed country."

Thousands of Romans went to a demonstration outside the Basilica of St John Lateran to hear representatives from the unions and from anti-fascist political parties. At least 100,000 people gathered at the Colosseum to form the procession which marched to St John Lateran.

Shops in Rome were shut and offices were empty. Some shops had newspapers folded behind the gratings over their windows showing the huge headlines about the massacre and photographs of the dead and injured.

Violence was also reported from Viareggio and Naples.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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MARRIED COUPLE SOUGHT

Accommodation and salary for wife, husband to follow own occupation.

Widow with Queen Anne come to England to live with her son and daughter will give furnished accommodation to couple aged between 35 and 55 (no children or pets) married or otherwise. Good bathroom and kitchen in return for wife undertaking some cooking and possibly some light housework. £1,000 per week. Possible approach to agent on nature of duties but minimum salary is per week.

PLEASE WRITE TO BOX 0421 D, THE TIMES.

GOVERNESS WANTED FOR TEHERAN, IRAN

Iranian businessman is seeking a Governess from 25 to 35 for 2 boys, aged 10 and 14. Must have education and it is required to speak English and French. Must have references and top experience. Excellent salary (£500 to £500 plus) and living conditions.

Please quote Mrs. Goldsmith Tel. 0153 3800 (earns may be received for long distance calls).

AN IMPORTANT SITUATION IS OPEN FOR AN ENTHUSIASTIC MARRIED COUPLE

approximately 35 years of age, on a small estate in Warwickshire, would like to buy a detached house, self-contained with Roll-top, and need to have knowledge of the London area. They are not interested in doing their own cooking.

An "outstanding" feature of this situation is that the couple are prepared to accept a derelict period cottage within the estate.

Box 0422 D, The Times.

INTERIOR DESIGNER

Louis and Jim, insurance broker, plus family, Nicholas S. Anna 3, looking for girl who wants to join in family business, who does not mind driving off cars, must earn £1,000 per month, must understand fees with car. Help children's meals, bedrooms, some housework. Domestic help, keep. Present girl recommends. Salary six.

Please phone, reversing channel. Wait on Thames 4702.

IT'S HERE...

The exceptional job for an exceptional person. If you are well spoken and good at public relations, with sales skills and looking for a hectic office environment, P.A. (See Job W.1, this page) or Secretary, you are looking for it. It's working for a young dynamic entrepreneur dealing with clients from all walks of life. Tel. 21 2765. Up to £1,000. Five Nicola Mackenzie, Special Assistant Division of Adventure, 229 5747.

HOUSEKEEPER

WANTED for service position in Harpenden, need: tall, single cook; other help, help with washing.

Good salary.

01-676 6673 (evening).

WE OFFER

A well-qualified, fair, a car, at your disposal, for a housekeeper in France. We offer a good salary for an experienced woman who is capable of taking responsibility for a household of two adults, 2 small children. Daily help employed.

Please telephone, reversing channel, 01-643 2339.

CAPABLE FIRST CLASS HOUSEKEEPER

Top wage, free board new flat, in Regent's Park, 2 miles from Baker St. Station. Own bed, suite, T.V. Phone 487 5120.

FRANCE: Responsible, no age limit, wanted, adaptable to family life, good manner, and capable, house, swimming, in house. Excellent ride and driver essential. July and August. Write: Mrs. M. P. Couet, 7915 Paris, with photo and details for interview in London or Paris before commitment.

MARRIED COUPLE or Butler-Valet, maid, required for a house in Mayfair, Tel. Mrs. B. experienced and capable. Independents small two roomed flat, and service available. John Brindley, Cuthro St., London, W1.

COOKS FOR SCOTLAND: 1/2 girls for short term, £100 per week. Separate, varying lengths of stay. Good salary. No cleaning. Telephone Lambs 581 2241.

A. MOFFETT'S HELP: Domestic help for a house, 2 children, 10-12, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18, 18-20 p.m. Family paid. Son student. Tel. 01-643 1674.

ANGLO-GERMAN family of 4 m. Kentish, Zwick, require cook, maid, maid, and maid, house, swimming, in house. Excellent ride and driver essential. July and August. Write: Mrs. M. P. Couet, 7915 Paris, with photo and details for interview in London or Paris before commitment.

ANGLO-GERMAN couple, 2 adults only, 12-14, 14-16, 16-18 p.m. Tel. 01-643 1674.

BTUTLER AND COOK: Required for a house near Bristol. Indoor and out door staff kept. Post would suit someone who likes to work and entertain. Own car. Own room. Good accommodation. For details please apply Box 0424 D, The Times.

COOK/MAID: Required for a house, 2 adults only, 12-14, 14-16 p.m. Tel. 01-643 1674.

EXPERIENCED or trained Nanny required for boy aged 3 months. Good knowledge of French and German. Tel. 01-643 1674.

ANGLO-GERMAN: Family of 4 m. Kentish, Zwick, require cook, maid, maid, and maid, house, swimming, in house. Excellent ride and driver essential. July and August. Write: Mrs. M. P. Couet, 7915 Paris, with photo and details for interview in London or Paris before commitment.

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DOMESTIC

OVERSEAS

China shows confidence in the future EECDavid Bonavia
Shanghai, May 29

ring his recent talks in Beijing Mr Heath has been reassured by the long-term view of affairs taken by their leaders and by their confidence in the European Community.

According to British sources, peace has been struck by a detailed examination of the Chinese have made world problems and by their of the topics concerned. I remain the exceptionally reception given to Mr in China, the sources that Mr Chou En-lai, the Minister himself, during the talks to a which Mr Heath made the Conservative Party in 1971, in which he had Western Europe maximize its defence properly in relation with the United Kingdom.

Anglo-Chinese relations, based on the British side, the Chinese did not raise controversial question of a or one of their diplomatic representatives in Hong Kong according to this account, they express doubt about future of the Concord, sonic airliner, on which have an option.

trade with Britain, the apparently reiterated determination not to get debt through accepting resembling financial aid if this meant slowing their growth rate.

the important question of its sales, the Chinese continue to show interest in the engine, especially if it can fit in China. But there is no sign that they are fit of buying the Harrier jet. Britain remains interested in selling China the BAC in addition to the Trident in operation.

Chinese leaders are ready to consider that the Communist Party is a fact reckoned with for the foreseeable future. However, according to the West is going period in which oil price is only the beginning of general trend, and that underdeveloped countries such as own can organize themselves more efficiently to raise prices of other basic commodities also.

Bhutan opens its doors to intrepid emissaries of outside world

Coronation of Himalayan kingdom's 'Dragon King'From Michael Hornsby
Thimbu, Bhutan, May 29

The remote Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan will open its doors to the outside world on Sunday for the coronation of King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the fourth "Drub Gyalpo", or Dragon King, of the Wangchuck line, who at the tender age of 18, must surely be the world's youngest reigning monarch.

The new King ascended to the throne on the death of his father, King Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, in July 1972, but the formal coronation has had to await first the passing of a year of national mourning and then an astrological conjunction deemed sufficient auspicious by the elders of the Buddhist clergy.

Dignitaries from 16 countries and about 500 representatives of the international press and television have been invited to Thimbu, the Bhutanese capital, to attend the coronation and its attendant ceremonies, which will last for three days. Hitherto Bhutan has been but rarely visited by foreigners.

The kingdom has no commercial airlinks with the outside world, and guests will arrive in the capital after a two-day journey from Calcutta, which promises to retain at least some of the Kiplingesque flavour of those intrepid nineteenth-century expeditions into the Himalayan hinterland by British officials and travellers.

At the previous coronation in 1952, there were only two guests, the Crown Prince of Sikkim, Bhutan's neighbour, and the King of India, who was in charge of Sikkim and Bhutanese affairs. It took their party nine days, travelling by mule, to reach Thimbu from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim.

Among the guests on Sunday will be the Presidents of India and Bangladesh, the only two countries with which Bhutan entertains diplomatic relations, and the Delhi heads of mission of the five permanent members of the Security Council, to which Bhutan belonged since 1971.

The festivities and the composition of the guest list, are seen by some observers as an attempt by Bhutan to assert itself as a sovereign nation. Nominally independent, the kingdom's de facto status is that of an Indian protectorate, though, unlike Sikkim, it has been spared the presence of Indian troops on its soil.

Whitlam satisfied with his majorityOur Correspondent
Sydney, May 29

not only been our victory, a victory for our team, a victory for our programme, but it is also a victory for an intelligent, aware and idealistic nation." He added that the people of Australia might find the times ahead not always easy. The nation's business, particularly its economic affairs, might call for unpopular decisions.

Inflation was not a simple problem, but it was not an insuperable one. The Federal Parliament would meet as soon as the Senate, now to be completed, probably by the middle of next month.

The distribution of preference votes today resulted in the state of the parties being as follows: Labour, 66; the Opposition, 60. There is one doubtful seat in Stirling, Western Australia.

Whitlam said that at the time they had achieved representation in the Labor Government had received 200,000 more than all other political combined and clearly had to press on with the same it had put to the in 1972 and earlier this year.

Whitlam said: "This has

been a good day for us. In today's count, Labour won

the doubtful seats of Eden, New South Wales, by 146 votes, Isaacs, Victoria, by 147 and Diamond Valley, also in Victoria, by 1163 votes.

Mrs Joan Child, a widow with five sons, who has won the Victoria Liberal-held seat of Bentleigh for Labour, will be the party's first female MP. She defeated the Liberal Whip, Mr Max Fox.

At the same time as he conceded that Mr Whitlam had won the election, Mr. Billy Snedden, the Opposition leader, commented that the voting was so close that Mr Whitlam did not have a significant mandate. The only candidate he had was to form a Government. Mr Snedden added that the message from the electorate was "Proceed but with caution". He emphasized his opinion that Mr Whitlam did not have a mandate to socialise Australia.

In today's count, Labour won

THE TIMES THURSDAY MAY 30 1974

Saudi women's long march from behind the veil

Women students at Saudi Arabia's youngest university can use the library only on Thursday evenings, when the librarian is off duty, and all lectures by male staff are transmitted to them by closed-circuit television. The reason is that as in so many spheres of Saudi life, women are strictly segregated from men. Their black veils are merely the first of many layers of isolation in a society run and for men.

Yet, as the rector of King Abdul Aziz University at the Red Sea port of Jeddah candidly admits, women students regularly outshine the men in examinations. Girls also do better than boys at school, I was told by Shaikh Nasser ibn Namad, the chairman of the girls' school programme. The education of girls who attend in separate schools from boys is about kindergarten level, I was told. King Faisal, I learned in 1960 in the face of stiff opposition from religious traditionalists, the Government next year is to tempt them with a double salary of £3,000 plus large fringe benefits.

What of the future? Social change must come if Saudi Arabia is to succeed in transforming itself from a backward desert kingdom into an industrial technocracy in the space of 30 years, the time left before the oil-rich sands are sucked dry.

Today, education is accepted and welcomed. Vast sums of money from the desert kingdom's booming oil revenues are being poured into new schools to fulfil the king's target of universal primary education by 1982.

Although as yet far fewer girls than boys attend school, Shaikh Nasser said: "In the last three years, both boys and girls sat the same secondary certificate examinations, two girls topped the list. This pattern was reflected at all school levels."

This fact might be expected to cause some embarrassment were it not for their own sense of natural superiority and calm certainty about women's different role. The girls' success is rooted in the social system itself. As Shaikh Nasser pointed out: "Both women teachers and the girls have more time for their studies. The boys have sports, social activities and other responsibilities."

Since Saudi Arabia has no cinemas, theatres or mixed youth clubs, school girls those who progress beyond primary level is probably in their only outside interest. They are in only the more remote desert villages (women cannot go unaccompanied by husband or male relatives). The Government next year is to tempt them with a double salary of £3,000 plus large fringe benefits.

The kingdom whose official population of 7,500,000 is an embarrassing overestimate, already depends heavily on outside technical experts, foreign teachers and cheap immigrant labour from the Yemen and the Sudan. And the boom years have only just begun.

Women are the great untapped source of labour and many progressive young Saudis, most of whom have tasted western life through higher education

in America and Europe, acknowledge that new opportunities and fields will be opened to women in the coming years—that is the fair price of giving them education and of economic growth. As one administrator pointed out: "There is nothing in the Koran that says a woman must wear a veil or cannot work alongside men."

There are signs, too, that the religious leaders may be losing their tight grip on Saudi culture. They now have a rival, television. Introduced in 1965 and soon to be broadcast in colour, it is having a directly liberalizing effect on the family, particularly as most of its viewers are women.

Although sex and violence are heavily censored even in news items, what is unacceptable on TV is common coinage the next. At first, people noticed the changes but not now," Mr Fouaz Fauzan, the television station manager at Riyadh, said. "Emancipation will come through the family. Women see equality on TV: they must find it attractive."

But change will be slow. The social fabric has withstood the onslaught of materialism; it may survive television. In any case, King Faisal is a cautious man and keenly aware that his kingdom is the home of Islam and the guardian of its heritage. He is not now about to pay for the fruits of western technology with moral laxity and godlessness.

Patrick Ensor



Katie Stewart

Cheap and easy chocolate cakes

There are many recipes for chocolate cake, some more expensive than others. Good chocolate cakes can be made with cocoa powder, which gives a good flavour without making the recipe too extravagant or difficult to prepare.

Cocoa powder should not be confused with drinking chocolate, which has sugar added and produces a different kind of result. Using cocoa powder takes the worry out of melting block chocolate, often used in the more expensive cakes or frostings. The following recipes are modest, easy and quick.

Chocolate sandwich cake
Blending the cocoa powder to a paste with boiling water, before adding to the cake mixture, ensures a good chocolate flavour.

The warmth of the mixture also makes it easier to cream the butter and sugar and usually results in a light cake.
Makes two 7½in layers

4oz self raising flour;

1 rounded tablespoon cocoa powder;

2 tablespoons boiling water;

4oz butter or margarine;

4oz castor sugar;

2 large eggs;

½ teaspoon vanilla essence.

Sift the flour and set aside. Measure the cocoa powder into a small basin, add the boiling water and stir until the sugar is smooth and blended. Cream the butter and sugar until light and then beat in the chocolate mixture.

Lightly mix the eggs and vanilla essence and beat into the creamed mixture, a little at a time. Add some of the flour with the rest of the eggs and fold in the remaining flour.

Divide the mixture equally between two buttered and lined 7½in shallow sponge cake tins. Spread the mixture evenly and hollow out the centre slightly. Place in the centre of a moderate oven (350 deg F or gas 4) and bake for 40-45 minutes. Turn out and allow to cool.

Fill and frost the cake layers with the chocolate fudge frosting—see below.

Chocolate fudge frosting

From this one recipe you can have a thin coating or a fudge type icing. It all depends on how much you allow the newly made icing to cool, and therefore thicken, before putting it on the cake.

Sufficient to fill and frost a 7½in layer cake

3oz icing sugar;

1 oz cocoa powder;

½ oz butter or white cooking fat;

2 tablespoons water;

2 oz castor sugar.

Sift the icing sugar and cocoa powder into a basin. Measure the butter, water and castor sugar into a saucepan. Set over low heat and stir until the sugar has dissolved and the butter is melted. Bring just to the boil, then pour at once into the sifted ingredients. Beat with a wooden spoon until the icing is smooth. At this stage the icing is very thin, but allow it to cool.

For a coating icing, allow the mixture to stand until it coats the back of a wooden spoon—and then pour over the cake—this nice combined with a filling of whipped cream. For a swirling icing allow the mixture to stand until it begins to thicken in the basin. Spoon the icing to fill the cake layers and cover the top. For a fudge icing chill the mixture until quite thick. Then beat until light and fluffy before using it.

Chocolate rum cake

A rich party dessert. Bake the cake the day before and soak in the rum syrup overnight. Only recently did I discover that this cake, completely finished with the cream topping, will freeze perfectly. Make it in advance for a dinner party.

Makes two 7½in layers.

8oz plain flour;

2oz cocoa powder;

1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda;

4 level teaspoons salt;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

Serves 6

5oz plain flour;

1oz cocoa powder;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda;

4 level teaspoons salt;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

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10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

1 level teaspoon salt;

2 level teaspoons baking powder;

10oz castor sugar;

4oz quick creaming margarine;

BOOKS

The Experiment

Obedience to Authority
By Stanley Milgram

(Twistock, £2.50)

In order to survive the human animal must live in groups; for the group to survive he must at times surrender his individual conscience and live by values chosen as appropriate by leaders of the group. He must function, that is, as the agent of higher powers. In what conditions and with what justifications will he abandon his claim to be an adult moral being is the field of Professor Milgram's research, which has been unjustly and mistakenly called the Eichmann experiment.

The subjects were invited at the request of an investigator—the representative of lofty scientific purposes—to assist in an inquiry into the relationship of learning to punishment by pain. They were asked to administer electric shocks of increasing severity to a "learner", who was in fact an actor, when he failed on testing to recall pairs of conjined words.

Milgram predicted at the outset that the subjects would refuse to increase the intensity of the stimulus as soon as the "victim" registered a verbal protest; disconcertingly, an overwhelming majority of subjects continued to depress the switch when protest changed to groans and even screams of anguish. Many asked the investigator if they might stop, but pressed on when told that the experiment must continue. (The ghost of Kafka insists on my using the upper case.) A few, thank God, were defiant. Many could not be in the same room with their victim, almost none could touch him while they believed themselves to be causing him pain. But if the victim were out of sight most of them, and

Edward Candy

that would probably include you and me, friend, touched the switch for the next shock.

Science was being served; the high priests of science—for the hierarchies here are strictly interchangeable—was at their elbow, and the subjects resigned to him their moral judgment, thereafter adopting a new and sinister set of values in which their technical mastery of the procedure, their assiduity in carrying out commands, were the criteria by which their performance was to be judged.

At least the subjects got no obvious joy out of the experience: when left to choose the level of shock for themselves nearly all chose one that caused no obvious distress to the victim. You may, or may not find that reassuring. Professor Milgram does not:

Men do act hatefully and explode in rage against each other. But not here. Something for more dangerous is revealed.

His conclusions are hard to bear, for while they make sense of the abominations of Nazi Germany and Vietnam, they suggest with all the power of a finely disenchanted mind that no society can exist without the willing abnegation of the individual moral impulse.

It is the hideous truth that Professor Milgram's subjects were under no threat of physical pain, have on in the world to come, were drawn from all walks of life, decent people doing what they were told to do though it involved agony for another human being, rather than embarrass the investigator or seem to criticize him: taking a pride in their helpfulness and subservience. If ever in our baser moments we have called for tougher laws and firmer orders, more devotion to duty, stronger loyalties, we had better not cast any stones.

Edward Candy

Cheerfulness keeps breaking in

An Anatomy of Laughter

By Richard Boston

(Collins, £3.25)

In his anatomy of laughter Richard Boston sets out in deadly earnest with learned examination of the physiology, psychology, sociology and history of laughter. Some odious American owl once defined the divine afflatus as:

An abrupt, strong expiration, followed by a series of expiratory-inspiratory microcycles superimposed upon the larger expiratory movements: the mouth is opened, the teeth are bared and there is a generalized tremor, sometimes amounting to a concussion.

Is Mr Boston going to trip on life's banana-skin by not recognizing that analysis and anatomy are the death of laughter?

Mercifully cheerfulness keeps on breaking in and before long he ceases to be owlish and systematic and turns to the serious business of commanding his favourite funny stories and clowns from Hermes to Jacques Tati, shaking with a generalized tremor to the page. It is impossible to be irritated for long with such a devoted and well-read friend of Tristram Shandy, Dr Johnson and Pantagruel; although it is perhaps supererogatory to provide the faithful with such an explicit child's guide to what is going on in Chapter One of *Tristram*. In the same way a three-page blow by blow synopsis of the plot of *Duck Soup* may be doing that flimsy organ more justice than it deserves. But even reduced to the cold scenario of the printed page it revives the old expiratory-inspiratory microcycles out loud. So does the painfully copied text in polyglot records of the song that Charlie Chaplin makes up off the cuff in *Modern Times*, when he has accidentally lost his script.

Richard Boston is an agreeable connoisseur and guide to mothers-in-law, coprology, scatology, pornography, slapstick and all the other branches of laughter, sharing with the Trickster of the Wimberley Indians of Nebraska a proclivity to the sub-branch of jokes about farting. There is a case to be made that all good jokes are in bad taste; and that a chibboleth to sort people with a sense of humour from those without one is their attitude to Rabelais, Sterne, the Marx Brothers and associated trades in Chaos Incorporated.

Maybe there are as Mr Boston suggests, three main sources of humour: aggression, obscenity and playfulness. Maybe there is even a fourth, unless he includes it under the class of aggression: the feeling of sudden relief that the custard pie or the Johnsonian stab is happening to somebody other than oneself. In any case some of the funniest passages in this funny book are the unconscious humour of the humourless and pompos trying to define humour. The reader stakes with vicarious and delighted embarrassment. Robbes, Bergson, Freud (whose recently published letters to Jung show him a sense of humour though much of his own importance) and a splendid uncaring clown called Irenäus Ehrl-Eibesfeldt. Irenäus is convinced that laughter is an innate ritualized threat that has a cohesive effect and probably originated in the behaviour called "mobbing". There is only one answer to remarks like that, a rude and anarchic one from true laughermen such as the Marx Brothers or the Trickster of the Winnebagos.

The first full story of Hess in Spandau "No one would have dared to invent as a parable of our time the situation in Spandau Prison as described by Colonel Bird, who served with the American Garrison there... it is his account is all the better for being flat and factual... it is a mystery thriller without a mystery that still remains mystifying—the best kind." Malcolm Muggeridge, The Observer

£3.50

The Loneliest Man
In The World
Eugene K. Bird

The first full story of Hess in Spandau

"No one would have dared to invent as a parable of our time the situation in Spandau Prison as described by Colonel Bird, who served with the American Garrison there... it is his account is all the better for being flat and factual... it is a mystery thriller without a mystery that still remains mystifying—the best kind." Malcolm Muggeridge, The Observer

Reprinting

£2.25

From The Diary of a Snail
Günter Grass

"This strange, compulsive and indefinable book... presents a stream of ideas, stories and images... filled with feeling and never dull. Grass is one of the master fabulists of our age and perhaps its supreme dramatist of metaphor."

Michael Hattie, The Times

Reprinting

£2.25

The Everlasting Feast
By Jeremy Seabrook

(Allen Lane, £3.25)

Jeremy Seabrook confesses that he mourns with the old—"a sterile and rewardless experience". Perhaps it is for him, but for those who have read *The Unprivileged* or this new book, his mourning is anything but sterile and rewardless. Seabrook is coming again with his Northampton record, records with painful honesty his own growing up and growing away from his family and kin, and examines the Northampton to which he has returned.

His views and impressions are not confined to Northampton alone. His thesis is that a new "consumerism" has replaced the old "poverty culture" of working-class communities, and that within these communities those who have been unable to adapt have fallen into grief or illness. In particular, the intelligent young people who were set free as well by grammar school and university are confused about their role in

FICTION

Bleak house

Ending Up
By Kingsley Amis

(Cape, £1.95)

Bernard is a forcibly retired soldier in his early seventies, bored, malicious and dying:

Outside, the sun was shining on various items of vegetation and other garden ornaments of his house, their knowingness he knew, he would come to prize the things outside himself... like the scene before him: yet another, that he would have been able to look back on his life and not find a meaning in it which he had never hoped for, but see it as a whole. That might have been some compensation for having had to live Bernard Bestable, for having had to live.

His only pleasure remaining is to make the lives of his fellows as unpleasant as possible. He lives in a cottage seven inconvenient miles from Newmarket with his unmarried sister Adela: his ex-husband and (35 years previously) lover Shorty; his brother-in-law George, an immigrant Czech historian; and the widowed Marigold, an old school chum of Adela's. Shorty is alcoholic, Adela has a gastric ulcer. George is bedridden from a stroke which has left him with nominal aphasia, or, the inability to put a name to anything; Marigold is beginning, with reason, to fear the onset of senility. She is Bernard's special target, but he also takes elaborate means to prove that Shorty is incompetent and to engineer the extermination of George's antique bull-terrier, Mr. Pastry.

Kingsley Amis has followed the stunningly disenchanted comedy of *Girl, 20* and the genre-thriller, *The Riverside Villas Murder* with a short tale as bleak and unforgiving as anything he has yet written. It is not exactly hateful, in the manner of *One Fat Englishman*, because it seems to have been conceived less out of a refining hate than from a cool disgust that man's life—every man and woman's life—should come to this.

The dominant mood of disaste is leavened, from time to time, with a certain brief compassion towards each of the doomed quintet in turn—particularly George, the most contented, and Shorty, the most disreputable—but it is significant, I think, that the novelist himself refrains from diagnosis and prescription throughout. Only, through the eyes of the village doctor are we allowed to recognize, in Marigold's gentle twitterings, the panic of genuine fear; and it is her graceless grandsons and their wives (whom no quarter is given) who do the dirty work of the "anger and hatred" in Bernard's semantic pedantism, his social small shot, still memorably maddening predecessors in Amis's earlier fictions:

"I've got to do the children's tax," said Adela, "because they soon get hungry at that age, and it's not fair to keep them waiting, and poor David has enough to do on his other day of the year."

"I can't find no fault with your reasoning."

This sort of thing is still very funny, but for most of the way Mr. Amis proceeds rather uncertainly, neither creating two-dimensional figures with a vigorous comic life of their own—as in *Girl*, 20—nor allowing his tale to develop to the point where he can say something he really wants to say about the horrors and humiliations of old age.

This gives the book a curiously unfocused centre. Kingsley

Amis is one of the most stylized and versatile novelists writing in England today, an exhilarating technician to whose every new novel I look forward with pleasure. Before *Girl, 20* and *The Riverside Villas Murder*, he paid highly original homage to the English novel of military honour in *The Anti-Death League* and to the supernatural tales of M. R. James in *The Green Men*. With *Ending Up* he changes direction again. The novel about a group of old people confined in close proximity to one another has, since Muriel Spark's *Memento Mori*, practically become a new English fictional genre in itself: William Trevor's *The Old Boys* and Paul Bailey's *As the Jersusalem* are merely the best-known examples.

In each of these cases the treatment of old age has been characterized by a firm moral control and by language which both achieved a meticulous exactness and allowed the novelist to keep distance from sufferings which might otherwise have become too painful. All three novels were very funny. Now Mr. Amis is above all a comic novelist, with the absolute courage of his own bad taste, and with the example of his three predecessors in the minds of many readers, might have been expected to contribute something entirely personal to his chosen form. He has not done so.

Certainly there are strong Amis shades to this tale of a swift decline whose resolution combines the excesses of the *Ordeal* with the precision of *Rookery Nook*. Living off fixed pensions in an inflationary society means having to drink South African sherry, Sherry, vermouth, Tunisian pink and an Italian wine aperitif, all of which we are made to feel, even without itself might be preferred. Shorty is a true figure, perfectly Kiplingesque, and some of the narrative style is extremely reminiscent, much Mr. Amis himself might speak of it. Bernard's semantic pedantism, his social small shot, still memorably maddening predecessors in Amis's earlier fictions:

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Appointments Vacant

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above appointment. Preference will be given to Honours Graduates in Animal Husbandry, Crop and Grassland Husbandry, and particularly in Farm Management or those with postgraduate experience in these subjects.

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Conditions of appointment and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Auchincruive, Ayr KA8 5HW, with whom applications should be lodged not later than Friday, 14th June, 1974.

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This Section contains works of art emanating from China, Japan and Korea and other areas under their cultural influences. Duties will include cataloguing acquisitions, recording, selection and disposal of objects for temporary exhibition, publishing the Korean research, and answering oral and written enquiries from students and the public.

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For full details and an application form (to be returned by 19th June, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(7)/382.

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Ronald Butt

When it might be better not to toe the line

There is something ineffably superior about the democracy practised these days by some of the elite of the Labour Party who run life in the cities. It is soup from the manor house to be ladled out graciously to the tenants, who are supposed to accept it passively, for their own good, whether or not they would prefer a little more freedom to choose their own diet. A referendum about something as large as the EEC may suit the political book, but democracy at the level most people know and worry about in their own locality is not always favoured by the Labour establishment.

Education is a case very much in point, and the view which the arbiters of socialist educational theory take of local opinion has once again been demonstrated—this time in the astonishing affair of the Inner London Education Authority and the governors of Highbury Grove School.

Highbury Grove is a large north London comprehensive school with a tough catchment area. It is run on well-disciplined lines and is essentially the product of the hard work and single-mindedness of the former headmaster, Dr Rhodes Boyson. Dr Boyson is a controversial figure in what are called educational circles, because he holds the apparently heretical belief that schools are for teaching and for learning within an orderly framework that facilitates both. He also insists on the importance of literacy and numeracy. He believes that too many schools have failed to provide them and argues that in the interest of the children, the teachers should be in control. He also stresses the importance of helping all children to realize their maximum potential.

Dr Boyson offends the educational establishment not only by

practising these opinions but also by voicing them in no uncertain terms. Almost for the first time within the maintained sector of education, he has provided an articulate counter-ideology to the one now in fashion for which he is regarded by the orthodoxy as courageous.

I have visited this school, and it is impressive. I have seen it at work, visiting a fair sample of classrooms, including the one in which a dedicated teacher, who should have retired by now, works hard at remedying the reading difficulties of the too many children who come from primary schools unable to read even fixing them with the enthusiasm to arrive voluntarily at school before the due time in the morning.

It was also something of an experience to visit the school on one of its prize days. I heard boys praise the good atmosphere at the school and their relationship with the teachers. Raising any offence to contemporary fashion, they even sang the national anthem. I have also witnessed Dr Boyson's skilful relationship with the boys, with its very personal mixture of toughness in checking any indisipline, its camaraderie and a real concern to encourage the individual. It is a school with which the parents are well pleased, and so are the boys, to judge from the comments of some of them to a London evening newspaper last week.

"A good geezer", a "nice bloke"; "you always knew where you stood"; "he cared about the kids", were the remarks about Dr Boyson by some of the boys at this school which is remarkable for high attendance, lack of violence and achievement. It is not surprising that the school has been admired in the neighbourhood, that it is over-subscribed by

local parents who went their boys to go to it, and that the governors, the overwhelming majority of whom are Labour (this is a Labour borough) are determined to keep the school in fashion for which he is regarded by the orthodoxy as courageous.

However, it is no secret that the mode of Highbury Grove is not much liked by those who determine educational policy in County Hall. The Inner London Education Authority does not care for the deviationism of this school any more than it likes anyone else who questions the prevailing fashion for mixed-ability, non-streamed and "liberated" teaching. What perhaps offends most is the very fact that this school demonstrates how well disciplined schooling works compared with the different fadsogue in so many other London schools.

Dr Boyson has now become a member of Parliament (though he comes from a North Country Labour Party and trade union background he actually sits as a Conservative). The headmastership at Highbury Grove is therefore vacant. On his election to Parliament, Dr Boyson offered to stay on until the end of the school year to give time for the choice of a new headmaster. His offer was smartly refused. Few people who had anything to do with the school doubted that ILEA could hardly wait to get on with the job of finding a really suitable headmaster.

The way in which head teachers are appointed in the inner London area is that the ILEA submits a short list of applicants to a school's governors, who pick three names from it. From those three, the ILEA makes the final appointment. In due course, the ILEA delivered its short list to the governors of Highbury Grove. It included the names of neither the present

acting headmaster nor the deputy headmaster, whose appointment when it was made by Dr Boyson had not been liked by ILEA. I am told that though they are not usually selected, it is customary to include in short lists applicant members of staff from the school where there is a vacancy for a head. The omission of these names, therefore, is read by some of the governors (rightly or wrongly) as a rebuff, and as an indication of the ILEA's attitude to the ethos of Highbury Grove which these staff members support.

When they looked at the short list, a majority of the governors simply refused even to interview any of the applicants named. They took this decision on their reading of the educational attitudes which were revealed by the statements of most of the applicants themselves, and on such other information as was available. The chairman of the governors has since stated that there was no evidence that the applicants on the list were "trendy and soft on discipline".

However, it was the view of the majority that most of the applicants would be likely, if appointed, to put Highbury Grove sharply into reverse, away from the methods practised under Dr Boyson and towards those favoured by ILEA.

In particular, most of the governors felt that they had reason to fear the abolition of the school's successful remedial department which, as well as providing a constructive role for reluctant stayers-on who would otherwise disrupt the ordinary classes. This separation is regarded by progressive educationists as an affront to mixed-ability teaching.

I gather that there was, in fact, one name on the list which might have been acceptable to the people who run

the governors—but not three. And the governors wanted to be able to send up the names of three candidates, any one of whom would have been acceptable to them as being likely to maintain the school's present approach.

For they were convinced that if they only had one such name on their list of three, it would certainly not have been the one appointed by the ILEA.

The ILEA and its representatives were affronted by the decision. Its officials, who sat in on the meeting at which the governors made their decision, apparently tried to put pressure on them to interview the candidates and even to change their minds after the decision on the ground that it was "unprecedented". One official is even said to have suggested that the board of governors might have to be disbanded.

There are several vital points to be noted about this curious affair which have more general implications. First, the governors are the best link between parents and people in the area generally and the school itself. They are an effective channel through which local opinion can be expressed. And parents are not without intelligent views, built on their everyday experience, and they are not uninterested. They are concerned about the sort of school their children go to, and working-class parents, as much as any others, are concerned for educational standards.

Second, the governors of this school are overwhelmingly Labour, yet they make no bones about their dislike of the ILEA's attitude. There is a great gulf between the attitudes of ordinary Labour men and women and the line they are expected to toe by the people who run

the educational circus. Third, five of the governors have or have formerly had children at the school so they do have personal experience.

The ILEA is sad to have made ambiguous noises suggesting that the governors might be overruled. However, the position is now being advertised on a national basis so the governors wanted, instead of being dealt with by a swift trawl through a restricted area. The governors, meanwhile, show every sign of sticking to their opinions.

One of the deeper issues at stake is how far the educational system is gradually to be reduced to one fashion by the elimination of any figures with a will strong enough to withstand it. Still we eventually reach something like an univer-Tex Act as teachers who will be expected to show obedience, or at least non-resistance, to contemporary orthodoxy if they are to get preference?

Again, there is the little matter of local democracy, and whether or not people will have the sort of schools they want, or accept the say-so of theoreticians whose acquaintance with the classroom of seems minimal.

Whether or not the governors in this case were justified in their opinion of the candidates on the basis of the evidence before them, the fact is that they had an opinion and they do represent local people. Whether their decision was right or wrong, they are entitled to do their best to see that local parents get the sort of school they want. The question that this raised to my mind is whether the system of appointments generally should not be changed to give much greater control to local people and to parents, over their own schools, and the line they are expected to toe by those who run

How Australians voted for 'a fair go'

'The voters had an instinctive feeling for fair play and they did not consider the government had received it'

in terms of tackling a problem that, after all, was world wide.

Would a more hard hitting campaign by the coalition have turned the tide in its favour? Several prominent Liberal and Country Party personalities have argued that it would have done, so the expensive advertising campaign run by the Liberals, particularly in New South Wales, proved somewhat self defeating. It was too negative and not constructive enough. The more negative the advertising campaign became the less it was liked by middle class voters. They felt more respect for those Liberals like Mr Don Chip who publicly dissociated themselves from their tawdry aspects.

Open disunity also told against the Opposition. The Liberals squabbled among themselves and they quarrelled with the Country Party. In fact the partners in the coalition are still blaming one another for the defeat. There is talk of "Victorian Liberals" once the bastion of the national organisation, now becoming its Achilles' heel.

Judging by Mr Whitlam's recovered self assurance he now believes he has received the support of the majority of Australians for the second time in 18 months. That belief will be the mainstay in the difficult days ahead.

Herbert Mishael

Things get worse, my readers keep telling me. Prices go up, buses do not arrive, policemen get younger and now stamps no longer stick to envelopes properly.

This morning I want to examine that last complaint. A reader brought it to my attention with a tale of a confrontation witnessed at the Post Office in Albemarle Street in London. An Australian visitor complained that the last letter she sent had to be paid for by the recipient, because the stamp fell off in transit. (Perhaps, if it was posted in London, it simply waited from waiting in the sorting office.)

The Australian had brought back some stamps from the offending sheet and wanted to change them for more sticky ones. At first the assistant refused, saying stamps could not be exchanged. Finally the manager was called and the exchange was approved.

My informant said it was his impression that stamps were becoming less sticky in general, so I asked the Post Office. There, a spiky woman explained that it was partly due to the Great British Shortages.

Some years ago supplies of gum arabic, the traditional stamp fixative, became scarce. The Post Office librarians began replacing it with polyvinyl chloride, which has similar properties but is not sticky. Beyond that the Post Office is reluctant, but go, at least on the record, but it is clear that they are aware that some stamps are indeed insufficiently sticky, and are trying to improve matters. And they will always exchange defective stamps if you make enough fuss.

The men who wait to fill Mr Chou's shoes



Minister of Pakistan—surely an astonishing political recovery.

Mi Chou's sickness also highlights the dual role which he has played as a party leader and head of government until now. At the banquets given for and by Mr Bhutto, Mr Teng deputized as host, but he went down the diplomatic reception line behind Mr Yeh.

All this comes at a time when the evidence of political conflict in China is stronger than ever. A good number of the country's most powerful regional and provincial military commanders have come under direct or indirect public attack and have apparently been deprived of their former posts as heads of the party and administrative apparatus in their respective areas.

The press, radio and television continue to discuss the existence of opposition tendencies and even groups, though in a manner which is difficult or impossible for foreigners to interpret accurately. The so-called products of the cultural revolution are allegedly still opposed by people influential enough to demand denunciation in the press, even if they are not named publicly in Peking.

Attacks on certain cultural policies which seemed respectable last year—including even archaeological excavation—privately dispute factional disputes which the nationwide campaign against Confucius and Lin Piao is meant to subdue. China is not yet in the period of disorder which, as part of the official doctrine, is expected to recur every seven or eight years. But neither is it sailing in the calm waters of last year, when internal disputes seemed to have been settled and the country appeared to be heading towards a new form of political consensus. ("His consensus was to have been symbolized by the convening of the long delayed National People's Congress. Now, even the idea of holding a congress in the foreseeable future seems to be in doubt."

David Bonavia

rather than as a party organizer. Among members of the politburo who are not vice-chairmen of the central committee, Mr Chang Chia-chao is widely regarded by foreign observers as a likely candidate for a leading administrative position in the party. As the man who brought the cultural revolution in Shanghai under control, his credentials as both an administrator and a revolutionary seem good.

However Mr Chou has also combined various state functions in his role as Premier. He is equally at home in matters of economic planning and of foreign affairs. Many people believe that this workload might be split between two men if Mr Chou's illness is protracted or if he chooses to take a less active role. Mr Li Hsien-nien, a vice-premier, might widen his present responsibilities in the field of finance and planning, whereas Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, also a vice-premier, is already becoming much more prominent in foreign affairs.

Mr Teng, who was disgraced for nearly seven years as a result of the cultural revolution, was unexpectedly photographed last week with Chairman Mao as well as Mr Chou and Mr Wang during the Chairman's meeting with Mr Bhutto, the Prime

Minister of Pakistan—surely an astonishing political recovery.

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David Bonavia

writing in the basement. Following my ears, I came upon half a dozen sound poets listening to records of their work.

Svante Bodin from Sweden, wearing a bright green corduroy jacket and clashing green corduroy trousers, explained what sound poetry is. It is poetry built on sounds rather than on the meaning of words.

Usually it is created through a tape recorder, which slows down, speeds up or otherwise interferes with speech, breaking it down into components of meaningless pure sound. In Sweden, said Bodin, where much more sophisticated electronic equipment is available to sound poets, it is sometimes created by computers synthesizing the human voice.

Bob Cobbing, the festival co-ordinator, also in green corduroy, said he had been a pioneer of sound poetry in Britain, but started quite late, in 1965. The daddy of sound poets is Henri Chopin, of France, who started in 1955.

More records were played. One consisted of slow readings of words beginning with tan—tan, tamalaman, tamandana, tanana, tanare—and so on.

Bodin said one of the most interesting sound poems he had heard was where somebody had recorded a poem backwards, then reversed the tape so that it came out the right way.

Bruce Bryne, a Scot (there is always one), was a voice purist.

When I arrived yesterday for the press reception to announce next week's seventh international festival of sound poetry, I wandered up the stairs and past the exhibits of concrete poetry but could not see a soul.

Finally I heard a mysterious noise.

The National Poetry Centre in Earls Court seemed deserted when I arrived yesterday for the press reception to announce next week's seventh international festival of sound poetry.

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Export Corridors of the World

BAHRAIN

Ancient port's new status as a haven for industry

Ralph Izard

storians are agreed that in the ancient world Bahrain was the preeminent Gulf port, occupying a position analogous to that of Marseilles in the Mediterranean.

Trade between Persia and the African coast

Bahrain was the one haven on the long hazardous voyage between Mesopotamia and which offered a sheltered natural harbour and abundant fresh water.

Merchants from distant lands met there to barter; traders could relax, "make mend" under shady trees before facing the hardships of the sea.

They were protected by surrounding water from raiding bands in the inland hinterland.

Bahrain has maintained its position through thousands of years. The islands have invasions and contention over ownership, for the pearl banks were irresistible attraction during the past 200 years.

As long ago as 1919, the sent Emir's great-grandfather introduced free

trade and health care in advance of other states. Since then, Bahrain, which is the same size of the Isle of Wight and has a population of approximately 100,000—rather less than that of Portsmouth—has grown steadily to maturity.

It came to Bahrain in the 1930s and was considered a miracle at the time, it was the first strike ever made on the Arabian Gulf. It also came

critical moment for the oil had been knocked out by the bombardment of its markets with its

pearls.

In the free zone merchants

can store goods in ware-

houses for subsequent re-

export to other Gulf ports by

negligible present-day Gulf standards. Between 1936 and 1955, the state revenues of the state amounted to about £20m of which £1.5m were derived from oil payments. In 1945, the revenue from all sources was a mere £500,000.

In one way this limited income was a blessing in disguise. There was no sudden explosion of wealth with its devastating effect on organized development. To maintain the high proportion of investment in public works and social services, which was regarded as obligatory, the most meticulous planning was necessary.

The success of this policy of steady planned progress is reflected in the budget for the present year. Estimated income is given as BD35m (about £5m); a handsome figure indeed. Main item is oil, estimated conservatively at BD33m owing to the prevailing price uncertainties.

As long ago as the late 1950s planners were talking about diversification of industry as a safeguard against the day when oil runs out, which in Bahrain's case will be all too soon. An enlightened policy was decided upon to improve trading facilities and to encourage foreign business men.

As a result, there are no restrictions on the repatriation of profits by foreign-owned businesses. No income tax is paid by companies or individuals working in Bahrain. Customs duties are waived on capital equipment required for the establishment of new industries and essential raw materials are also exempted. Goods manufactured in Bahrain for export are duty free.

To maintain Bahrain's status as the Gulf's major port, a new port with berths for six ocean-going ships was planned and inaugurated in 1961. Until then, ships had to anchor offshore and be unloaded by barge. A large area of land

was reclaimed next to the port for use as a free zone

and industrial area.

In the free zone merchants

can store goods in ware-

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export to other Gulf ports by

negligible present-day Gulf standards. Although the traffic expected to develop following the more recent opening of ports at Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Doha, figures show that exports and re-exports from Bahrain have held steady.

Imports were valued at BD100m in 1972 (latest figures available) and of this amount nearly one third represents goods intended for re-export. Exports and re-exports (excluding oil) increased with BD28m in 1971 and BD25m in 1970.

Ultimate destination for re-exports are now chiefly Iran and notably Saudi Arabia. The Saudi port of Dammam opposite Bahrain is now so congested that cargo carrying ships are often required to wait offshore for unloading. Smaller vessels can make exports from Bahrain can berth alongside immediately.

A project now under study by the Saudi Arabian and Bahrain governments to build a causeway across the 20 miles of shallow water separating the island from the mainland could give further great impetus to the re-export trade.

It is a matter of pride that the Arab International port is the first in the Arab world to provide all the facilities, including air-bridges required by operators of wide-body airliners.

Bahrainis have a long tradition of servicing aircraft dating back to the late 1930s when Imperial Airways chose the sheltered offshore waters as an obvious staging point for their Far East flying-boat services. Today survival service has been built up in with major carriers operate 20 flights a week to London and as many in the opposite direction.

The airport is also being used increasingly by British Airways Air-Cargo and other carriers as a freight depot for cargo redistribution to other points round the Gulf.

Another major asset that has attracted foreign business men is the superb telecommunications provided by

Cable and Wireless. The company opened a satellite station in Bahrain in 1969. Operational dial-up telephone connections with London are almost instantaneous and connexions with places as far flung as Texas and Tokyo are often made in less than 10 minutes.

Efforts to support manufacturers have already produced a satisfactory crop of light industries in the industrial area, some of whose entire production is earmarked for re-export.

In recent years commercial and industrial growth has been such that planners have had to face the fact that the island could well run short of power and water. A 10-year plan has therefore been put into effect to meet the forecast demand for power and distilled water obtained from the sea.

By the summer of 1976, Bahrain will have available more than 160 megawatts of power and an extra fire million gallons of distilled water daily to augment the present supply.

While Bahrain has never produced much oil, it has been discovered that it has immense underground resources of unassociated natural gas. This will be used to operate the huge new power and water distillation complex being built at Sitrah Island off the east coast.

Natural gas already operates the huge power house at the Aluminium Bahrain Company's smelter.

With characteristic caution, government planners are weighing carefully respective advantages of the further uses to which this natural gas can be put. They have not yet decided whether to take up an Indian government proposal, made last year, to undertake a joint venture to build a \$15m artificial fertilizer plant.

The highest hopes are now set on another great potential foreign currency earner.

The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries' decision to build a dry dock for supertankers in Bahrain, preliminary dredging and reclamation work has already started. The dock will be limited to a single basin capable of receiving vessels up to 375,000 tons.



Shrimps—Bahrain's third most valuable export—are graded at the freezing and packing plant.

This is a much more modest project than that now currency earner. No plans are being made to receive one dock launched as hotel accommodation is scarce. The position will change next year when a number of hotels, including a Bahrain Hilton, are due to open.

Bahrain has much to offer. The northern third of the island is green and fertile compared with the mainland. The residential area has mellowed over the years and is bisected by avenues lined with palms, brilliant with oleander and bougainvillea.

Al Manama, the capital, is a bustling city with many fine commercial buildings, multi-storey office blocks, supermarkets, cinemas, and a multiple purpose store with moving staircases that would not be out of place in London's West End.

The Bahrain Government is also confident that a tourist industry can be built up

Growth lies in refining oil

by Roger Vielvoeck
Energy Correspondent

Bahrain has the distinction of being the site of the first commercial oil discovery in the Gulf outside Iran and Iraq. The Bahrain Petroleum Co (Bapco), a Canadian incorporated subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, made it on May 31, 1932, after seven months of drilling.

The discovery, between 2,600ft and 2,800ft down, encouraged the oil companies to begin the search for further reserves on the mainland. The massive reservoirs of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were discovered as a result, but unfortunately for Bahrain's resources found on the island were small compared with those of her neighbour.

Limited production began soon after the first discovery. The main producing wells are situated around Jebel Dulian, south of Awali. Oil production stopped during the Second World War but was resumed soon after hostilities ceased and has continued in a limited way since.

In recent years production has been stagnant, and in 1973 average daily production dropped to 69,643 barrels a day from 69,655 barrels a day in previous year. Experts estimate that the country's known reserves of 360 million barrels should enable output to continue at least another 20 years.

Bapco's dominance of the Bahrain oil industry does not extend offshore. After the agreement on offshore territorial boundaries with Iran in 1971 Superior Oil was granted an exploration concession, and has been conducting a drilling programme.

However, any finds are likely to be small and the contribution they make to the future prosperity of the country will be marginal. Economic planners realize that the future lies in the continued growth of Bahrain as a refining centre. And it may not be easy for the island's refining capacity to go on expanding.

Bapco has a major contract to supply the United States Navy with marine

fuels will grow fiercer as bunker fuel from Sitrah. The put into effect their decision of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries to impose reductions in crude oil production and place an embargo on exports to the United States and Holland brought a substantial cut in production at the refinery.

Output dropped by 35 per cent on the September, 1973, level. Twenty-five per cent was accounted for by the Arab reductions and the other 10 per cent resulted from the restrictions on supplies to America—primarily the United States Navy.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman al-Khalifa, Bahrain's Director of Petroleum Affairs, ordered Bapco to make the additional 10 per cent of output normally supplied to the United States available to countries subject to the embargo.

Before these cuts in production plans had been drawn up for a further expansion of the Sitrah refinery. These have been temporarily deferred until the supply situation returns to normal and crude to warrant an expansion can be guaranteed. Bahrain is naturally anxious for the refinery to grow in size, since oil is still its largest single source of income.

Bapco provides the bulk of the 11.4m Bahrain dinars oil revenues estimated for the year 1973-74, but the Government shares the revenues from the Abu Safra offshore field with the Saudi Arabian Government.

This is the fourth in a series of Special Reports on export corridors, which will include:

Japan June 6

Nigeria June 13

Brazil June 20

Delaware Valley, US June 27

United Kingdom July 4

Venezuela July 11

India July 25

The reports will be republished as a booklet, which will be available from Bryan Todd, Marketing Manager. *The Times*.

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The Superintendent-General,
The Ministry of Information,
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or
The Embassy of the State of Bahrain,
98 Gloucester Road,
London SW7 4AU.

For information on Bahrain's oil industry, contact Bapco.

For information on Bahrain's port, contact Mina Sulman.

For information on Bahrain's shipping, contact Bahrain Shipping Corporation.

For information on Bahrain's tourism, contact Bahrain Tourist Board.

For information on Bahrain's investment opportunities, contact Bahrain Investment Board.

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Natural gas the key to smelter success

by Malcolm Ward

The month of April was a milestone for Aluminium Bahrain. The smelter, first example of diversified heavy industry in the Gulf, reached full capacity of 120,000 metric tons to put it further ahead of many other smelters in the world of the same vintage, including more automated plants in more developed countries.

With the free market spot price for aluminium nudging £450 a ton the trade winds are set fair for the six partners, including the Bahrain Government, whose faith in the project is finally paying off where it counts, in hard cash. For the partners are finding a ready market in the Far East for the high grade ingot and billet produced in Bahrain.

The major customer is Japan which, with preferential import tariffs for developing countries, takes 95 per cent of Alba's output. With the continuing increase in expense of extra power for its own smelters, this figure could increase.

The Bahrain smelter brought with it a whole range of logistics new to the Gulf when it moved into production in 1971, barely two years after construction work began on the desert site 15 miles from Al Manama, capital of the island state.

To produce 120,000 metric tons, 400,000 tons of raw and process materials must be imported: alumina from Kwinana in Western Australia, petroleum pitch from New South Wales, petroleum coke from New Orleans, and cryolite and aluminium fluoride needed as a catalyst in each of the 450 electrolytic cells, where the fine alumina powder is reduced to molten metal.

The labour force of more than 2,100 Bahrainis, mostly from outlying villages, were tory.

total newcomers to a highly complex modern heavy industry. Despite a largely traditional background they quickly adapted to the new industrial environment and their natural aptitude has been demonstrated by a series of key promotions in the past 12 months.

The birth of Alba, supported by the British Export Credits Guarantee Department, was also the birth of the Gulf's new industrial age, with the project marking the first major diversification from oil. Behind plans for the smelter was an international consortium of aluminium users and dealers wanting their own plant to guarantee supplies of metal at the lowest possible price.

They chose Bahrain which with plentiful supplies of natural gas to fuel the power turbines, offered a cheap central position to send the metal to the world's markets. Availability of power at economic rates is the key to aluminium smelting. It is always easier to take the alumina to the power than the other way round. For Bahrain, with a surplus of energy from one of the world's largest fields of unassociated natural gas—the smelter consumes 100 million cu ft daily—this was an equation that made sound business sense.

Power at the right price and a 20-year alumina contract with Alcoa of Australia are two factors that are helping to make Alba successful, following the rapid turnaround between 12 and 15 months ago of the world aluminium market, after the labour force of more than 2,100 Bahrainis, mostly from outlying villages, were tory.

Higher demand may continue

Power at the right price and a 20-year alumina contract with Alcoa of Australia are two factors that are helping to make Alba successful, following the rapid turnaround between 12 and 15 months ago of the world aluminium market, after the labour force of more than 2,100 Bahrainis, mostly from outlying villages, were tory.

Last year Alba came of age, with the dramatic rise in the price of primary aluminium on the world's metal exchanges at a time when many other producers were having to cut back production because of the energy crisis.

The Alba power station, generating 300 megawatts, and at the time of building, the largest gas turbine power plant in the world, remained in full operation when other plants around the world were facing cutbacks or even shutdowns.

By last November aluminium of 99.99 per cent purity

was being sold on the free market at £260 a ton. In contrast, when the smelter was on the drawing board, the price was £260 a ton.

When Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of Bahrain, made the ceremonial first pour in May, 1971, the price was at rock bottom—£180 a ton.

By April this year aluminium was being sold for £450 a ton, and demand seems almost certain to continue to rise. Problems experienced in the past have been largely self-inflicted by the industry in rushing into over-production when the price was high, building new smelters and creating a glut that overtook the continual steady increase of consumption.

However, due to the energy crisis, this cyclical pattern will not be easily repeated. The world appears to need more and more aluminium, hailed as the wonder metal of the twentieth century for its lightness, strength, conductivity, resistance to corrosion and the ease with which it can be extruded or moulded.

The smelter's six shareholders are the Bahrain Government 40.4 per cent, British Metal International, a subsidiary of Amalgamated Metal Corporation 17 per

cent, Kaiser Aluminium Bahrain 17 per cent, Elektrokopar 12 per cent, Western Metals Corporation 8.5 per cent and Bretton Investments 5.1 per cent.

Each shareholder has to take metal on a pro rata basis—17 per cent partner must take 17 per cent of production. The Bahrain Government's share is marketed by Amalgamated Metal apart from 3,000 tons annually which is sold direct to Aluminum Aluminisers, in Bahrain. The shareholders buy the metal from Alba at cost and market it at the best price they can, with the smelter arranging shipment from the three-acre man-made island connected to the plant by a six-mile aerial cableway.

Priority given to training

Training has been given priority by the company. Last year 250 Bahraini employees attended courses at the plant's training centre. This figure, with expanded facilities, will increase greatly. About 30 employees will be studying in Britain this year, some to degree level.

Steady progress towards placing Bahrainis in all positions is the company's declared aim, gradually replacing the expatriate workforce of more than 16 nationalities. Already, 83 of the company's 343 supervisory and management posts are held by Bahrainis.

Alba's benefit to the state is fourfold: as an employer with a substantial payroll, as a creator of new skills, as a customer for the island's natural gas, and as a source of income for the Government, from the sale of its share of the metal.

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Free transit spells success for Mina Sulman

Bruce Barnard

Mina Sulman, Bahrain's deep-water port, has proved a mainstay of the island's vital £30m entrepot trade. The port came into operation May, 1962, and together with the free trade zone established four years earlier, part of the strategy to bolster falling traffic, ahead to 1985, the government is ready to extend the present facilities to gain its share of growing trade.

Mina Sulman is situated at the end of a three-and-a-half-mile dredged channel reach. The layout consists of a 1,667ft pier affording four berths for ships up to 200ft long and berths for vessels of 250ft length. There is an additional dry dock for numerous small craft drawing up to ft.

The storage area affords 100 sq ft of open storage, 300,000 sq ft of covered housing. Goods are shipped direct from ships' gear to trucks, varying from 25 tons. Barges also used in direct discharge. Basic handling facilities consist of eight mobile cranes, eight 400t forklifts and two side loaders 600t capacity. The Indian subcontinent and Hong Kong equipment and P & O and Damocles Bulk

bunkering and chandlery facilities are available. For bunkers fuel and diesel oils can be taken direct from shore lines and loaded simultaneously with cargo.

The Governor has embarked on a plan to expand Mina Sulman to exploit the trade conditions in the Gulf. In March the Ministry of Development and Engineering Services awarded a contract to the British Civil Engineering Services Ltd, for the development of a 10-year master plan for the development of the port.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will take part in the study, which will be completed by the end of the year.

The British team will later draw up plans for the engineering design of any new berths, storage depots and handling equipment which will be necessary for the trade levels of 1985. It is expected that the use of the jetty at Manama will be phased out.

At present there is some piecemeal development with two new storage facilities just completed and reclamation work has just started on an additional storage area. In the 1973-74 budget 9,000 Bahrain dinars have been allocated for the reclamation work and 40,000 dinars for the feasibility study. Work is already proceeding to link the port area to the capital, Manama. This push towards greater hinterland possibilities will against a backdrop of similar

developments in the rest of Bahrain with the Saudi Arabian mainland.

The growth of the port is allied to the success of the free transit area. Five million square feet of shallow sea have been set aside by the Government for reclamation by firms wishing to establish industries, storage centres or assembly yards.

Apart from rent-free transit facilities, any firm in the zone adjacent to the port can import raw materials free of charge, and if the final product is exported no duty is payable.

If the product is for the local market duty is payable but at a much lower rate than for straight imports.

Flour, plastic goods, air conditioners and light engineering goods are adding to the port's trading figures. The Government will gain revenues from the port both through the increase in direct exports and the increase in dues. Already customs, bunkering and port charges form a large part of the port's revenues, and these have risen 30 per cent in the 1973-74 budget.

The decline of oil will see the state relying more and more on these sources of revenue and the strategy for Mina Sulman port is an important part of the Government's plan. The port is adjacent to a well-established repair industry, the Bahrain Slipway Company carries out hull, machinery and electrical casting work on ships at anchorage. To cope with the growing business another company, the Bahrain Ship-repairing Company, is planning workshop extensions. Nordrive (Gulf) provides diving services, including hull cleaning, repair and inspection.

Continued expansion of international airport

Arthur Reed
Correspondent

raig international airport is enjoying the business which is affecting the Persian Gulf. During 1973 the number of aircraft movements increased by 30 per cent, and this extra business was a possible result of extensions made last year, including work on new terminal buildings, runways, taxiways and aprons. Plans are already advanced for further expansion of the airport to meet the even heavier traffic that is currently expected in the area during the next decade and a half.

any of the world's big international airlines Bahrain as a transit point for their long-distance services while the airport is also used by the two regional carriers, Gulf and Middle East Air-

Sharjah, BOAC took a shareholding in 1951, and since then the company's network has expanded to include Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Dubai, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Cairo, Karachi, Bombay, Beirut and London.

The airline's fleet now includes BAC 1-11, Fokker F 27, Skyvan, Beechcraft and Britten-Norman airliners, as well as two VC10s (to be increased to four by the end of this year) which are used on the Gulf-London services.

British Airways have now relinquished their interest in the airline and it is totally owned by Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Wide-body airliners are being studied with a view to introducing one type into service by 1976.

Middle East Airlines by the British company began in a very small way with the end of the Second World War. In 1945, the recent years the emphasis has been on the training of Bahrainis for the most technically advanced biplanes which were nautical aviation positions, followed by a total excluding regional air traffic control, aeronomical and aeronautical staff of seven.

Today the base at Beirut covers 27,000 sq m and rescue services (including fire engines with buildings and the domestic fire service) equipment worth £2.3m, and for Muharraq Island, a permanent staff of 1,450 (mainly of 50,000), and the engineers, mechanics and operators of an international

other specialists. The aircraft fleet has grown to 19 Boeing 707s, with a further five on order, the airline is shopping for a wide-body jet and holds an option to buy Concordes.

The MEA route network covers, in addition to the Middle East, East and West Europe and West Africa. Within a year a direct Beirut to New York service may be started in cooperation with Kuwait Airways.

With its modern terminal and its extended runway system, Bahrain international airport is able to accept wide-body jets, and will also be able to handle the Concorde when it goes into service in 1976.

Aviation services management is carried out largely by International Aeradio and Aeronautical and Air Traffic Control, Aeronomical and Aeronautical

airline briefing service. Air traffic control facilities cover responsibility for 587,000 sq miles in the Bahrain and the other International region, the terminal area airports in the Gulf Area, a well-trained and highly mobile fire and rescue service is essential. Many of the officers at Bahrain airport have been trained at the fire school at Stansted airport near London, where they return periodically for updating of their knowledge.

A subsidiary company of International Aeradio, Aeradio Technical Services has its head office and workshops in Bahrain with branch offices and workshops in Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia.

This provides services for the supply, installation and maintenance of all types of radio and electronic equipment, including marine radio and radar, gyroscopes and Decca Navigators. A special workshop is equipped for regular inspection of ships' radars, while the company can also service such diverse electronic items as pocket telephones, echo sounders, language laboratories, X-ray equipment, cinema projection equipment and tape recorders.

There is also a fully equipped workshop for many years.

Crew training centre

Bahrain has long been an important communications region, has been established as the oil and international aviation industries continue to grow its importance is bound to increase.

The most recent boost to the claim to be one of the international crossroads for the airline business was given recently by the decision of British Airways to use it for flight crew training—an operation usually carried out at Shannon, in the Irish Republic, or at Prestwick, in Scotland.

According to British Airways training captains, Bahrain is proving to be "just like Shannon, but without the grass". The advantages to the airline are obvious: one is excellent weather for most of the year so that the training schedule is not delayed.

In addition, supplies of fuel have never been in doubt, as they were at the bases nearer home during the worst days of the energy crisis at the turn of the year.

Although they operate out of Bahrain the crews under training for British Airways are able to simulate flights out of their main bases at Heathrow airport. They go through the same noise abatement techniques, with engine cut-backs soon after leaving the runway, as are required by the authorities in Britain. But as the sun sets and the stars fade away there is another sand below rather than the smooth rooftops of Hounslow or Windsor.

Under the auspices of International Aeradio, British Airways subsidiary, a

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communications centre for the aviation industry Bahrain has developed important links with the rest of the commercial and industrial world so that goods sent by sea and land can be speeded through the use of the most advanced technology.

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Keeping in touch

by a Special Correspondent

One of the most vivid illustrations of the importance of telecommunication facilities to the development of Bahrain's export trade is contained, strangely enough, in a story about Saudi Arabia. "The quickest way to make an international telephone call from Saudi Arabia", I was told a few years ago by a businessman with many interests in the Middle East, "is to board a plane to Bahrain and pick up the telephone there."

The story is almost certainly no longer valid, but it does accurately reflect Bahrain's importance as a major telecommunication centre of the Arab world in general and of the Gulf in particular.

This importance must certainly have influenced overseas investment in the diversification of Bahrain's industrial development. The efficiency and range of the

telecommunication services available are an added attraction to a state which is geographically ideally situated for entrepot trade as well as local manufacturing.

Bahrain is, of course, also a major staging post for both Gulf and east-west intercontinental airline traffic which adds to its importance as a communications centre. International Aeradio (IAL), which provides aviation services management to the Government of Bahrain, reported last year that aircraft movements had increased by 30 per cent and that passenger and freight traffic showed a growth rate of 50 per cent. Air traffic control facilities cover responsibility for the 587,000 sq miles of the Bahrain flight information region.

A.R.

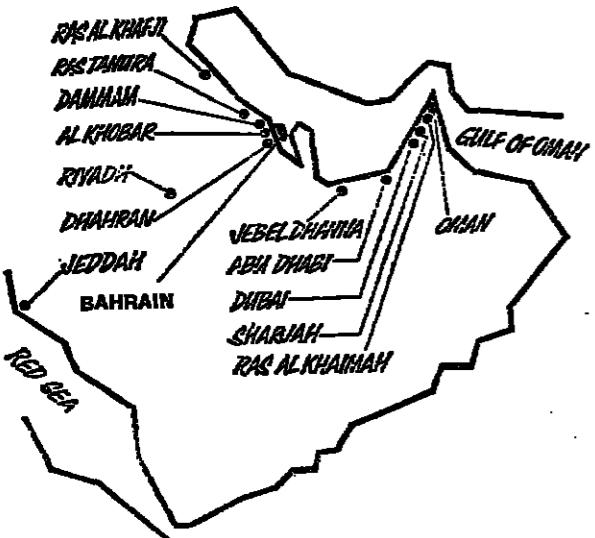
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continued on page IV

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Modern equipment makes the most of valuable shrimp harvest

by Ralph Izzard

Shrimps, the succulent Gulf prawns, are Bahrain's third most valuable export after oil and aluminium. Since it began operations in 1966, the story of the Bahrain Fishing Company, in which Imperial Foods through Ross Seafoods (Gulf), have a 35 per cent shareholding, has been one of constant and continuing success.

Sales during the year ended June 30, 1973, amounted to 1,827,150 Bahrain dinars (about £165m) which after deduction of expenses and bringing forward a balance of BD300,551 from the previous year, left trawling fleet consists of 15

BD716,211 for distribution. A dividend of 45 per cent was agreed on the BD10 shares, 65 per cent of which are owned by 1,200 private citizens, and Bahrain citizens, and BD511,686 was carried forward after the seven directors had each received a BD3,500 fee.

It was, as the annual report stated, a very successful year, in which shrimp catches and world selling prices had risen.

The company's factory is in Bahrain's industrial area next to the Mina Sulman port. The processing, freezing and packaging plant is one of the most modern of its kind. The now in its eighth year of operation.

However, the company has recently taken delivery of two new replacements vessels built to its own design and specifications in Singapore. Four more replacements built to the same standards are now on order from Mexico and due for delivery next year. It is estimated that in the aridous Gulf conditions, with the trawlers working day in and day out for 10 months of the year, their useful working life is one of the most 10 years. The present fleet is now in its eighth year of operation.

It is the company's pride that the cost of the new ships and the entire re-equipping of the processing plant with improved stainless steel machinery has been internally financed from assets earned over seven years.

The entire operation is managed by a senior team provided by Ross, but 70 per cent of the permanent staff are now Bahrainis. A number of Bahrain women work as factory processors. The company was one of the first to break down the barriers against introducing women to industrial occupations.

The main markets are

Japan and the United States, with European demand growing, but still only a minor third in the overall operation. Marketing is conducted through Ross offices in each area and the trademark Ross (Bahrain) Brand has established a worldwide reputation.

The company operates a strict conservationist policy. A close season is rigidly adhered to between the end of February and May, the period being used for refitting trawlers and reconditioning the factory plant. An additional factor limiting any possibility of over-fishing is that the company is able to mask only 20 per

cent of its declared fishing grounds. The remaining areas using the Government research vessel Al Salwa, where the shrimp shoals can be undisturbed.

The company is always anxious to record its appreciation of the help and support it has received from the Bahrain Government over the years.

A typical example of their cooperation has resulted from a shortage of fresh fish stocks and the suitability of the waters for modern fishing methods.

The company has done BD50,000 towards the cost of the operation, which has caused soaring catches of fish by Al Salwa, among the world's greatest fish eaters.

The Bahrain Fishing Company has agreed with the government Fisheries Department to begin experimental fish farming opera-

tions using the Government

Reclaimed land provides base for industry

When Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al Khalifa, the Emir, laid foundation stones in 1969 to inaugurate construction of the Bahrain Aluminium Company's giant smelter, Mr R. O. Gutteridge, the company's chairman at the time, expressed the belief: "Alba will result in Bahrain having the greatest concentration of industry in the Arab world."

Five years later the giant smelter has single satellite industry, the Aluminium Atomiser Company, which produces about 5,000 tons of aluminum powder a year, used mainly for anti-corrosive paint. The entire output is exported to Japan, West Germany and Britain. Metal for the atomiser is supplied from the Bahrain Government's share of Alba's production.

The Aluminium Atomiser Company is a partnership between the Bahrain Government, Johnson and Gloy, the London manufacturers of special inks, and Eichardt-Werke of Nuremberg. The business has been successful to the extent that there is now talk of extending capacity to 6,000 tons or even 7,000 tons a year.

Mr Gutteridge's prediction may still seem far from fulfilment, but there have been considerably encouraging signs that extended.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are nearing agreement in forming a common economic policy. A main objective is to avoid damaging competition by building identical industries in neighbouring countries.

Bahrain is likely to be allotted an aluminium extrusion plant, to be built alongside Alba, and supplying extruded material for the construction industry which is thriving throughout the region. Other satellite industries may now follow.

For many years Bahrain's main commercial and industrial effort has been concentrated round the free zone and industrial area next to the port of Mina Sulman which provides berths for local labour and the impounding of knowledge and expertise.

The scheme was agreed in the late 1950s by government planners who had already realized that with oil supplies likely to run out before the end of the century it was essential to diversify industry and maintain foreign currency earnings.

In the first instance, five million sq ft of shallow, offshore sea was allocated for reclamation. The area has been considerably extended.

The success of the scheme has been such that the reclamation of land for a second

industrial area, off Sirteh Island to the south, is now under consideration. Sirteh is the site of the sea terminal for the Babco refinery. It is also the site for the new power and seawater distillation project and the Alba smelter is near by. The two areas are to be connected by a five-mile causeway across the bay to obviate a tedious half-hour detour through Bahrain's built-up zone.

The Bahrain Ship Repairing and Engineering Company (Barsec), a local enterprise, was the first to use the facilities offered in the Mina Sulman reclaimed area. The company operates slipways for ships of up to 1,000 tons and undertakes repairs required by steamers and freighters using the port.

Other companies operating profitably and contributing to export earnings are concerned with manufacturing nails, door and window frames, steel wool, mattresses and the conversion of paper into all manner of tissues. Match, artificial sponge and detergent factories are also planned.

Among servicing companies, by far the largest is Brown and Root, who moved their main Gulf base to Bahrain from Basra in 1963.

They now occupy a 20-acre site for the fabrication of offshore platforms.

Brown and Root now own a 600-ton barge crane and other specialist barges for pipe-laying and other work connected with the oil industry which together are valued at \$50m. They also have the use of an advanced midger-submarine equipped with television cameras which could if necessary inspect every underwater pipeline in the Gulf in single summer.

Brown and Root work closely with the marine section of Awanco which maintains a fleet of 19 modern tugs and flat-topped barges. As one of its more exotic exports, Awanco has assembled and hired to Brown and Root teams of a dozen expert Bahrain welders who were required for work as far afield as Jakarta and Okinawa.

R.I.

Keeping in touch

continued from page III

Wireless, the world's largest international operator. In the latest operational year, traffic increases of 44 per cent for international telephony and 39 per cent for telex are predicted, which gives some idea of the vigour of Bahrain's development in international trade.

In Bahrain, supply has been matched with demand with remarkable success. There is considerable availability for direct dialling between Bahrain and other Gulf states and since the international telephone switching centre was installed in 1971, it has been extended three times. A fourth extension is due to come into service by the end of next year.

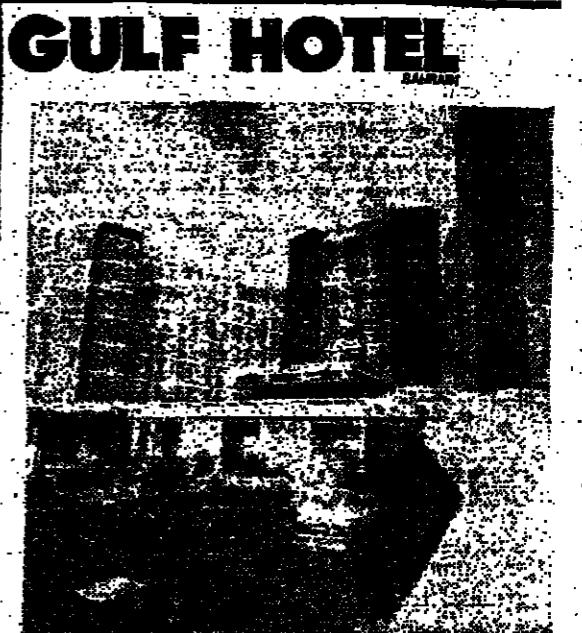
The switching centre allows operators in Bahrain to connect calls direct to subscribers' homes in many other parts of the world by means of a push-button keyboard. It is, perhaps, a reflection of Bahrain's attitudes that in the past two years it has been employed as operators—something which would have been unthinkable only a decade ago because of traditional Arab attitudes to women's role in society.

One example of the efficiency of Bahrain's international telephone service is the fact that it is far easier to obtain a call from Bahrain to London than it is from London to Bahrain. One London company which experienced long delays in telephoning its Middle Eastern headquarters in Bahrain found an adroit solution to the problem.

It now sends telex messages to Bahrain when one of its executives wishes to speak to colleagues in the regional office. The Bahrain office then telephones London. By using what at first appears to be a circuitous method, the company estimates that it has saved countless hours of "queuing" time at the London international switchboard end.

A survey on Bahrain published this year by the Chartered Bank specifically mentioned that many companies have chosen to site their regional offices there because of its strategic position as a business and communications centre. The same survey also lists Bahrain's overseas markets (excluding oil and refined products) and the first two countries mentioned are Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Not surprisingly, high quality radio systems con-



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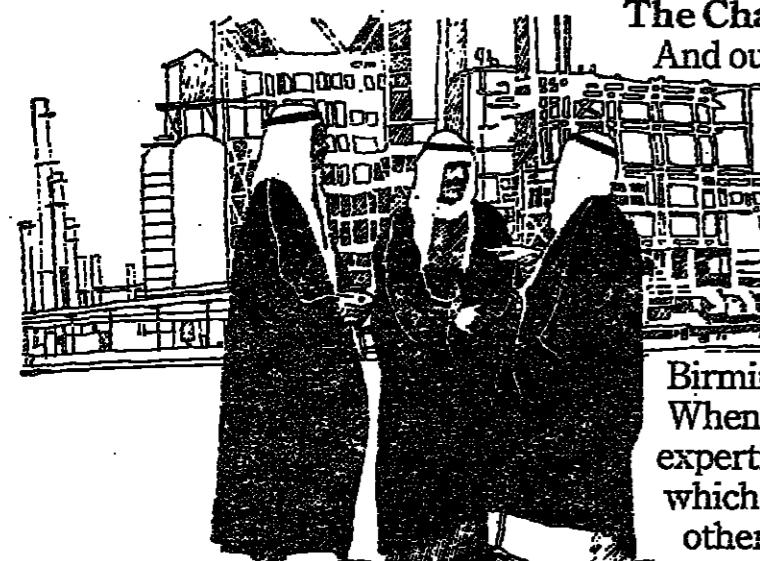
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WIDER VIEW OF COMPANY LAW

Labour Party's proposals for company law reform, presented yesterday in a "green paper" entitled *The Community & Company*, are strong on its but weak on prescriptive. The paper's main virtue is that it recognizes better than Conservative Government the need for a debate. However, there is little doubt that a statutory framework within which workers can participate more effectively in the development of companies must shortly be created. The trouble with the Labour proposals on the subject is that they quite unashamedly seek the best of both worlds for the trade unions.

The starting point for the proposals is the belief, widely shared by the unions themselves, that "trade union participation at board level must be a supplement to, and not in any way detract from, the trade unions' position in collective bargaining". One will note the phrase "trade union participation" rather than the more usual "worker participation". The paper argues that worker directors should not be elected directly by the workforce on the absurd grounds that this might encourage management to not recognize unions. Instead election would take place through existing trade union machinery, such as joint shop stewards' committees.

Electoral would be to the top board under a two-tier board structure, with the worker directors present in larger numbers and enjoying greater powers than under the German system. The overriding impression created by the paper is a desire by the trade unions for power without responsibility—an impression encapsulated in

the recommendation that worker directors should not be subject to the same legal liabilities as other directors.

The danger of these proposals is that, like the Industrial Relations Act, it will create animosity between one side of industry and the other, at a time when the need for constructive industrial partnership in the interests of the economy as a whole is paramount. Much the same, unfortunately, must be said of the proposed Companies Commission, not because it is undesirable as such but because it would be bound to generate resentment if introduced in the present climate of Labour Party thinking.

It is true, as the paper says, that the present system of self-regulation by professional bodies and City institutions, with the Department of Trade as long-stop, has proved inadequate in many respects. But the specific abuses it cites are as nothing to those which preceded the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States. While some form of external regulatory body now appears inevitable, it can do its job properly only if it enjoys the support of the responsible sectors of industry and the City. There is nothing to be gained by alienating that support at this stage.

It must be hoped, then, that the Labour Party will be in a more conciliatory mood if and when a Labour Government shoulders the responsibility for drafting the next companies Bill. After all, there is now a considerable amount of common ground on company law reform between all the major parties. It merely remains for them to translate broad objectives which command a wide degree of acceptance into workable and helpful legislation.

REWELL TO FULBRIGHT

long been one of the pillars of American politics he distinguished liberal intellectual chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee should represent the state of Kansas. He will do so unless something very happens. Defeated in democratic primary he now most no chance of remaining in the Senate beyond next year. His departure will be to the Senate and to all we valued his contribution to American foreign policy.

William Fulbright formed nor changed and his ideas were seldom when he put them forward. To that extent he failed did not see it as the role committed to make policy, fitted it to check, monitor, and educate. His monument will be the Fulbrightships, the televised hearings, Vietnam, which were an lealed exercise in mass on, and a consistent of probing, far-seeing in American foreign that has already earned a permanent place in contemporary political cultures.

It was, however, the corrupting influence of power on America itself that worried him most. In *The Arrogance of Power*, published in 1967, he wrote of the dangers of confusing power with virtue and said that "America is now at that historical point at

which a great nation is in danger of losing its perspective on what exactly is within the realm of its power and what is beyond it. Other great nations, reaching this critical juncture, have aspired to too much and by over extension of effort have declined and then fallen."

These have been the lessons of the Vietnam war, and Senator Fulbright saw them sooner and more clearly than most. Dr Kissinger has now absorbed them into the mainstream of American policy and is trying to define the new and more modest limits of American power and responsibility. Senator Fulbright can at least take comfort from this belated vindication, and even if he is no longer in the Senate next year he can be sure that when he speaks on foreign affairs people will still listen to him.

It is oddly appropriate that Senator Fulbright should be taking leave of the Senate at the same time as America is taking leave of the philosophy of total commitment and moral absolutism which he condemned, but there is an obvious danger that the pendulum could swing too far the other way and that the lessons of Vietnam could be wrongly applied in the future. Senator Fulbright is not an isolationist and his authority could be badly misused if isolationism begins to take hold. It would be a sad irony if, now that his message has got through, it should be misunderstood yet again.

Northern Ireland each returned from five to eight members of the Northern Ireland Assembly using proportional representation by the single transferable vote. 722,241 persons voted. Of these, 87.6 per cent elected the 78 members of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

There must be many Frenchmen relieved that their country is at least spared the worst distortions of the British system and many Ulstermen regretful that they still have to put up with that system for elections to Westminster.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND BANKS, Liberal Party
Director of Policy Promotion,
58 The Ridgeway,
Kenton, Harrow,
Middlesex.
May 25.

Bolshoi Ballet's visit

From Mr Peter Hain
Sir, The substance of Bernard Levin's paragraph on me in his piece on the Bolshoi Ballet's proposed visit (*The Times*, May 24) appears to be that if one actively opposes tyranny from one quarter then one is under an obligation to oppose it equally from every quarter.

It is difficult to accept that Mr. Levin can seriously subscribe to such a fundamentalist doctrine and equally difficult to believe that in his more lucid moments he can be unaware of the sheer physical impracticability of such a proposition. So whilst I share his outrage at the persecution of the Panovs (and of other Russians who fall foul of the system) and would be happy to see the visit cancelled, I am not in a position to make the statement he suggests I should.

Incidentally, he is mistaken in describing Soviet action against the Panovs as a racialist tyranny. The essence of racial persecution is that it is applied automatically because the victim belongs to a particular racial group and not because of his own personal actions or attitudes, and it is this factor which sets it apart from all other forms of persecution. Mr. Levin will have noticed that the persecution which is an

inevitable result of any opposition in the Soviet Union is applied impartially in all regardless of race, that Soviet Jews who "behave" are not persecuted, and that Valery Panov apparently suffered no discrimination until he adopted the "dissident" position of wishing to leave Russia.

Therefore, tyrannical though the treatment of Jews who seek to emigrate from Russia undoubtedly is, it cannot correctly be termed "racialist," a term however which can accurately be applied to apartheid.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HAIN,
59 Fawcett Park Road,
Putney, SW15.
May 27.

Debauching a currency

From Mr R. Palme Dutt
Sir, The substance of Bernard Levin's paragraph on me in his piece on the Bolshoi Ballet's proposed visit (*The Times*, May 24) appears to be that if one actively opposes tyranny from one quarter then one is under an obligation to oppose it equally from every quarter.

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The new regime in Chile

From Mr Eric Shipton

Sir, Last year my expedition was picked up from the Pacific coast of Patagonia by HMS Endurance while on her way to pay a courtesy call on the Chilean Navy in Punta Arenas, a long established custom which gave expression to the friendship and mutual esteem which has always existed between the two Services.

This year it was discontinued because of our Government's disapproval of the recent political events in Chile. It is ironical that the snub should have been administered at the time of Shackleton's centenary, when we remember with gratitude the gallant cooperation of the Chilean Navy in the rescue of the great explorer's party from Elephant Island.

Last week the Chilean Ambassador was prevented from laying a wreath in Westminster Abbey at the tomb of Admiral Cochrane who, 150 years ago, played a leading part in the liberation of Chile from Spanish rule. The Ambassador retorted:

"You hardly know whether to laugh or cry." I wish I shared his sense of humour.

Whatever we may think of the late President Allende and his motives, it cannot be denied that his administration was a monumental failure. In little more than three years it brought his country to total ruin and its people to a plight more desperate than that of the Northern Irish today. Draastic action was imperative if only to avert anarchy and massive starvation.

If at first some of the measures taken were unnecessarily harsh (and this is by no means clear), immediate behaviour is not always possible when dealing with chaos. Surely our own Unionists should withhold their pious condemnation until the present rulers of Chile have had a chance to show how they will rebuild their shattered land. Finally what I have seen may have made an encouraging start in this noble task.

From the nature of my occupation I am much more familiar with the remote areas of the country than with the big cities; but the fact that I have had to rely (always with complete confidence) as much upon the hospitality of peasants as upon the good will of officials has perhaps given me a broader view than is enjoyed by some observers.

This year I found widespread relief and optimism, in marked contrast to the tension, fear and gloom which had prevailed during my previous visit. The privation suffered by the people was still far worse than anything known in Britain during the war, but there was already a substantial improvement. I was particularly struck by the readiness of people to discuss politics in public places and to admit that they had supported the former régime. It was generally agreed that the present Government were trying to be

A scientific colleague, who has accompanied me on many expeditions, was a keen supporter of Allende and well known for his radical views. When I heard about the coup last September I had grave fears for his safety. I found, in fact, not only that he was safe and well but that he had been made head of his department.

Many of our friends are astonished and bewildered by our lack of understanding and our readiness to condemn. This is not the first time we have earned the stigma of hypocrisy. The other day a Chilean said to me:

"The more Britain insults us the more proud I am of my country." Alas, in this affair I have no reason to be proud of mine.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC SHIPTON,
c/o The Royal Geographical Society,
SW7.

May 26.

Indian nuclear device

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, Mrs Gandhi, together with the Indian Foreign Minister and the Indian Defence Minister, have all been expressing their surprise that the explosion in India of a nuclear device should have aroused so much consternation and disbelief.

One reason is that at present the large scale application of nuclear explosive technology for peaceful purposes appears less and less promising. None, I think, of the non-nuclear weapon signatories of the Non-Proliferation Treaty have taken advantage of their rights under Article V of the treaty which binds the nuclear weapons powers to make nuclear devices available to them through international procedures for peaceful applications.

The only exception to the worldwide non-proliferation is apparently in the Soviet Union: both Tass and the Moscow house service have repeated without comment or question the Indian Government's assurances about the "peaceful" character of the explosion. This is itself odd as the Soviet Union's main objection to the ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty is that the Latin American non-nuclearization Treaty of Tlatelolco is that in the Russian view, to distinguish between peaceful and warlike nuclear explosions.

The Indian Government's own pacific intentions seem somewhat belied by the announcement (according to New Delhi radio) on May 15 that the Indian Government has decided to set up a plant for the manufacture of special metal alloys required in aircraft, aero-engines, rockets, missiles and electronics industries. The plant . . . is likely to go into production in 1978. A pro-labour factory is also proposed . . . it is expected to go into production in five years time. Government is also considering the setting up of a special steel plant . . . to meet the requirements of defence . . . A number of ancillary industries around defence production units are being set up.

Will these also contribute to "mining, oil prospecting and finding underground water"? The purposes of the Defence Minister, Mr Ram, has mentioned as requiring the explosion of nuclear devices? To some people it will look very like a programme for providing delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
8 Highfield Court,
Highfield Road, NW11.
May 27.

hold a real but private and entirely unofficial election. I do not want to know the names of the eyes or the noses. Please just tell me the mathematical result of the vote as if it were an ordinary parliamentary election. I will abide by your electoral results.

If you are in favour of my coming, then I will go through with the official mock election, but if you vote goes against me then I shall simply not accept the nomination.

Needless to say, in the real but unofficial election he was accepted unanimously by the dean and chapter concerned.

This method of side-stepping the pantomime of a one-candidate compulsory-election is open to all prospective dioceses. I can think of some present diocesan bishops who would still be vicars (or even assistant curates) if this method had been normal practice over the past 30 years.

Yours faithfully,
PETER SMITH,
Greenhill Vicarage,
11 Lambard Road,
Harrow, Middlesex.

May 28.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The troubles in Northern Ireland

From Mr Colin Bassett

Sir, Truth has indeed been the casualty not only in Northern Ireland (as Mr Francis Pym writes, May 25) but also in London. Even Mr Pym's account is selective in its treatment of the facts. Of course the "Loyalist" politicians have not been very constructive, but then neither were the SDLP when things were not going their way. Moreover they see themselves as the victims of two major injustices.

We have done it elsewhere with equally unhappy consequences. In mitigation it must be said that the imperial greed of the emancipated even on the birthday of their own freedom makes justice more difficult. Free Dublin mars its title by claiming Belfast even in bondage. All over the arena of decolonization we have sown there bones of contention. The White Paper on which the Assembly election was fought promised that all parties would be invited to the conference which finally became Sunningdale. The small print in the Constitution Act was altered, however, so that only the parties represented in the Executive election were allowed to participate. Thus the representatives of the Protestant community were excluded despite requests from Mr Paisley and Mr West that they be invited.

LYTTON,
Lillycombe,
Porlock,
Somerset.
May 28.

From the Reverend Francis Edwards, SJ

Sir, Is it not time to recognize the fact that the sixteenth-century situation in Northern Ireland demands a sixteenth-century solution? The present strike makes it clear that this is an affair of two communities and not of a few misguided fanatics at the extreme ends of each. The Protestant majority has failed to assimilate or come to terms with the Catholic minority. The latter has no reason to trust the domineering spirit of the majority.

Surely the only thing to do is to separate them? Or rather recognize the separation they have by now imposed on themselves? The boundaries on the map should be realigned with the Catholic areas under the Republic, and the Protestant areas continuing to enjoy a special relationship with England. The local Protestant population's franchise should be guaranteed rather on the lines of Huguenot La Rochelle in France after the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

Harold is born of fear, especially for survival. If survival is guaranteed, given enough time, fear should ebb and with it, hatred. Meanwhile the Orange lodges can continue with their demonstrations of hatred, while the IRA go on making bombs—if there is any point to it inside the Republic, and the Republic is weak enough to allow it.

There should be a period of grace in which Protestants should be assisted to move house, if they so desire, from Catholic areas, and vice versa; although there is little point in suggesting that Protestants would have anything to fear from the Republic. Strategic roads could be built to insulate the electrically charged areas from each other. This could make troop operations minimal, and save the forces of this country from the worst aspects of "target duty".

This is not the ideal, long-term solution, which is always for people of diverse metaphysical convictions to live and debate together, as elsewhere in the western hemisphere. It would, however, provide an immediate, practical step towards this ideal: and surely the only practical one now left.

FRANCIS EDWARDS, SJ,
English Province of the Society of Jesus,
Department of Historiography and
Archives,
114 Mount Street, W1.
May 28.

Price sisters

From Mrs John Murray

Sir, Planting bombs is a horrible crime but it is horrible too to think of the Price sisters starving themselves to death, and perhaps most horribly of all to imagine the violence which their deaths would inevitably lead to throughout Ireland. Would it perhaps be possible to separate them and to send one at a time to prison in Ulster on condition both started to eat? One would act as hostage for the other and so lessen security risks. It would be good to know they were no longer to be looked on as martyrs and as such to need avenging.

Yours truly,
DIANA MURRAY,
Cannon Lodge,
12 Cannon Place, NW3
May 27.

From Lord Lytton

Sir, Planting bombs is a horrible crime but it is horrible too to think of the Price sisters starving themselves to death, and perhaps most horribly of all to imagine the violence which their deaths would inevitably lead to throughout Ireland. Would it perhaps be possible to separate them and to send one at a time to prison in Ulster on condition both started to eat? One would act as hostage for the other and so lessen security risks. It would be good to know they were no longer to be looked on as martyrs and as such to need avenging.

Yours truly,
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,
House of Commons.

May 28.

From Mr Stuart Carne

Sir, The pop concert at the White City on Sunday night, which attracted an audience of around 30,000, differed from most of its predecessors in two major respects. First, it was held inside a stadium and not in the open; which meant that even had they so wanted, there was nowhere for the spectators to camp down for the night when the show finished at 10.30 pm. Secondly, most of the audience was young and mainly girls—many of them not yet in their teens.

As always at these concerts there was a number who had to be treated for minor injuries—one of whom very seriously—by paramedics.

However, the new feature was the number of children who were stranded in the dark after the concert was over. Transport facilities away from the White City at that hour on a Sunday night are inadequate for such numbers.

Added to this difficulty was the problem of the children who had expected to be met by parents who failed to realize the traffic congestion there would be, and in the dark. There were also children who had been separated from their friends and were lost in this way.

The result, as we know from the press reports, and which I witnessed myself, was the sight of 50 or so young girls trying to sleep on benches or on the floor at Shepherds Bush police station—some of them having spent the previous night queuing up to get a good place inside the stadium.

There are several lessons here. If such concerts, attracting a "weeny hopper" audience, are to be held again then the concert must be held in the afternoon so that the children can set off for home before it is dark. It may even be necessary to insist that all children are accompanied by an adult. The least that the parents can do is to make better plans to ensure that their children know exactly how to get home.

Y



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 29: Mr Harry Gabb had the honour of being received by the Queen this morning upon relinquishing his appointment as Organist, Choirmaster and Composer at Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

Mr Frank Conner (Permanent Secretary, Northern Ireland Office) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen is Patron of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, which this morning at Edinburgh Castle, attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, received Pilgrims of the South African Legion of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League.

His Excellency Dr Carel de Wet (Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa) was present.

The Lady Margaret Fair, M. William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Peter Bear were in attendance.

The Major held a Court at 6 o'clock this evening.

There were present: the Lord Shropshire (Lord Lieutenant of the Shire), the Right Hon. Sir John Patten, MP (Secretary of State for Defence), the Right Hon. Merlin Rees, MP (Secretary of State for Northern Ireland) and the Right Hon. Samuel Silkin, MP (Attorney-General).

Sir Godfrey Anger was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Sheridan had an audience of the Queen before the Council.

His Royal Highness, as Patron and Trustee, this morning presided at a meeting of the Trustees of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend a reception, given by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust at Stratford-upon-Avon on June 12.

A memorial service for Major Frank Leslie Strathan, late Director of Music, Welsh Guards, will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Tuesday, June 13, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. A. Walker-Smith and Miss J. A. Smith

The engagement is announced between John Jonah, only son of the Right Hon. Sir Derek Walker-Smith, Rt. QC, MP, and Lady Walker-Smith, of St John's Wood, London, and Aileen Marie, only daughter of the late Mr Joseph Smith, and of Mrs Margaret Smith, of Glasgow.

Mr R. G. Lee and Miss N. J. Grube

The engagement is announced between Roger Gordon, elder son of Mr G. L. Lee, of House, Wallingford, and of Mrs M. Lee, of 40 Almsford Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Natalie Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs I. C. Grube, of Stanfield House, Craven Road, Ilkley, Newbury, Berkshire, of West Halsbury House, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

Mr D. C. Neet and Miss G. F. Goddard

The engagement is announced between David Clive, younger son of Wm. Commander J. A. S. Neet, (3rd) and the Hon. Mrs. M. M. Neet, of The White House, Templecombe, Somerset, formerly of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and Gillian Patricia Frances, third daughter of Dr and Mrs P. W. D. Goddard, of Combe Hill House, Templecombe, Somerset.

Commander William Willett, RN, was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, as Patron, and Captain Mark Phillips today visited the Bath and West Show at Shepton Mallet.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Rowena Brassey was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, as Patron, and Captain Mark Phillips were present this evening at the Benenden Golden Jubilee Ball at Grosvenor House.

CLARENCE HOUSE

May 29: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Community Centre of the Stepney Jewish Club and Settlement.

Her Majesty afterwards visited the Royal Foundation of St Katharine, in Ratcliffe.

The Lady Elizabeth Bassett and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

May 29: The Prince Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron, this afternoon attended a Garden Party given by the Services Cinema Corporation at Chalfont Grove, Chalfont St Peter.

The Hon. Mrs Wills was in attendance.

YORK JAMES'S PALACE

May 29: The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal Air Force Association Fund, today visited Princess Marina House at Rustington, Sussex.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Huckle, RN.

Princess Anne will open the new wing of the Frimley and Camberley Old Folks' Home at Camberley on June 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend a reception, given by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust at Stratford-upon-Avon on June 12.

A memorial service for Major Frank Leslie Strathan, late Director of Music, Welsh Guards, will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Tuesday, June 13, at noon.

Mr D. J. Anthony and Miss M. Hops

The engagement is announced between Derrick, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. Anthony of Merthyr, Newport, Gwent, and Mary Hopps, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Hopps, of Chiswick, Kent.

Mr P. D. Hamilton-Eddy and Miss L. J. W. Manchester

The engagement is announced between Patrick, second son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Hamilton-Eddy, of Wimborne Street, London, W1, and Linda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. L. Manchester, of Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich.

On Tuesday Sotheby's held their first wine sale in Zurich, realizing £88,376. They got £226 for a case of six magnums of Chateau Mouton Rothschild 1947, and £276 for two cases of Mouton Rothschild 1961. Old port wine, particularly high prices, with a case of six bottles of Grande Champagne Cognac 1878 at £149.

Christie's held a jewel sale totalling £58,090 yesterday. There was a pair of important diamond earrings at £4,100 (Benjamin).

Mr J. Y. Mackinlay and Miss D. J. M. Rushbrook

The engagement is announced between James Young Mackinlay, younger son of Dr and Mrs C. J. Mackinlay, of Monkland, Kilbarchan, and Deborah Jane Mervyn, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. M. Rushbrook Williams, of West Halsbury House, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. Y. Mackinlay and Miss D. J. M. Rushbrook

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Labour planning powerful dependent commission to regulate company affairs

Christopher Wilkins creation of an independent Companies Commission with extensive powers to regulate two-tier boards of companies were revealed to be at the of the Labour Party's g on company law re-

proposals, outlined in a report by the group of the Labour-Industrial policy sub-commission would be considerably wide-ranging than those in the now defunct Bill drawn up by the Conservative Government.

They are expected to run into opposition in City industrial circles.

controversial will be proposed to set up a Commission to regulate financial markets. Working conviction that the pre-existing or controlling affairs is confused fragmented, the report needs setting up an action to regulate all

"which have sought the that are derived from creation as a limited liability company".

It also oversees the work of regulatory bodies and national associations in company activities

estimate authority to decide what bodies would operate. All bring the banking in-

New City committees set up by the Bank

Financial Editor he debate on the future of the City gathers pace, Gordon Richardson, the of the Bank of England has announced measures by the Bank to handle of public policy affecting financial community.

Ranging discussions have place recently between bank and associations and unions represented in the The outcome is the formation of number of special issues and working groups, all both "take initiatives respond to needs as they particular areas of importance to the financial

head of the Bank's newees is the City Liaison Committee, which was first established in 1965 and acts as liaison body within the which has recently one slight revisions to ensure it represents City fully. Representatives legal and accountancy firms have, for example, declined.

At this stage the Bank that the new bodies it has either set up or creating in the near are not linked by any structure.

example is the City/EEC Group, formed to protocol point for exchanges and information on matters both as a point of EEC matters for all the dies represented, and maintains communications the Commission in and with Government in Whitehall.

In addition, small standing

eees, on which City sit in a personal capacity being established in fields.

The City Taxation Com-

whose chairman is Mr

Bank of England.

A. G. STANLEY HOLDINGS LIMITED

points from the remarks of the Chairman, Mr. M. J. Stanley at the Annual General Meeting on 29th May, 1974.

Profit Southern Subs £4,659,000 1973 £5,918,000 1972

Profit Northern Subs 435,789 382,443

Tore Taxation and ordinary items 67,730 53,059

£386,059 £382,443

5p 0.525p

to date this year are encouraging.

ew stores opened this year are trading up to expectations. New stores actively being sought.

Northern operations are now showing a vast improvement in the corresponding period of 1973.

ern subsidiaries now wholly owned. Minority interests held for nominal sums.

ek level at year end is being drastically reduced. The stock deliberately increased as a precaution against shortages, a 3 day week.

pressive growth during 1974 is seen subject to there being increases economic difficulties or restrictions.

ADS HOME CARE CENTRES

of the Repair and Accounts may be obtained from the Stanley House, Cray Avenue, Orpington, Kent BR6 3PW.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

The best £2 you'll probably ever invest
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Mr Shore says trade pledge will aid Britain

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 29

Britain stands to benefit particularly from the "code of good conduct" expected to be signed by leading Western trading nations here tomorrow. Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said today: "The code recognises for one year unilateral trade measures in the face of heavy balance of payments deficits."

Commenting on the first day of the Council of Ministers of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr Shore said the code "will be enormously important to Britain".

It would protect for the United Kingdom chances to sell on the world's chief markets first at a time when trade returns were showing British exports beginning to surge ahead, he said.

Italy and some other delegations to the 24 member nation body argued this code of conduct, if approved by the ministers, might remain only a string of pious resolutions. They said this would happen unless the pledge not to resort unilaterally to import controls trading restrictions was accompanied by concerted steps financially to help those countries now facing the biggest deficits Italy itself is a prime sufferer.

Before the Italians made their plea, Sir Christopher Soames, vice-chairman of the Brussels Commission, had told the Council of Ministers at the morning session that the EEC authorities fully endorse the principles of the good conduct trading code.

"One thing is certain," he declared. "The worst way to combat our difficulties would be revert each to greater national autarchy."

Sir Christopher had pointed out that the nine EEC countries alone faced this year a balance of payments deficit estimated at \$15,000m (£6,200m) against a payments surplus last year totalling almost \$7,000m. From one year to the next there would thus be a turnaround of more than \$20,000m.

Announcing his country's approval for the "good conduct" code, Signor Tommaso Morlino, the Italian Undersecretary of State for the Budget and Economic Planning, said a warning that without international agreement on financing the differing national deficits a "trade war" situation could still overtake the West. There was a real risk, he conceded, of world trade declining as national governments each strove to cut back severely the volume of their internal demand.

Several of the world's leading banks have been expressing reservations recently about according certain countries further big long-term loans, when they themselves have to borrow on short term. This was particularly the case if the creditors were the new oil rich nations from the Middle East.

In this situation the OECD secretariat has already been examining ideas for ensuring adequate consultation regarding controls on international capital movements. They are also studying intensifying the exchange of information on factors causing such movements and ways for possibly achieving international guarantees for a better redistribution of capital funds.

The governments, it is argued, ought to consult more together so that both their domestic and external policies contribute towards the maintenance of mutually acceptable balance of payments positions.

The special export tax allowance was established in 1970 to encourage United States exports and the committee today agreed to ban the use of so-called domestic international sales companies for exporting raw materials and agricultural products and minerals.

Tax allowances are to be continued for exports of manufactured and processed goods, but the committee decided to allow United States trade negotiators to bargain with foreign countries on this in return for trade concessions.

The tax benefits on western hemisphere trading apply only to companies that have 95 per cent of their gross income outside the United States, but in the western hemisphere.

There are some oil, chemical and other corporations that gain strongly from this, but the present law tends to discourage companies from investing in developing countries outside of the western hemisphere.

Industry was quick to operate plans for a return to work. ICI said workers would be reporting to its fibre producing plant at Kilroot, near Belfast, early today.

US reports 861 'incidents' at nuclear plants

A disturbing report on 861 abnormal occurrences at nuclear power plants in America was issued yesterday by the United States Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

Several of the incidents involved "significant property damage" or the accidental release of radioactive material into the atmosphere. The AEC said none of the reported incidents posed any threat to health and safety and that only one nuclear plant employee was injured.

The summary of nuclear power operations in the United States will be closely studied by experts at the Department of Energy in Britain where the CECB's request to build American-designed light water reactors is under consideration.

"Abnormal occurrences" are defined as "something other than an incident of normal operation" an AEC spokesman said. The commission said that all of the 42 operating nuclear plants and 22 others under construction reported at least one "abnormal occurrence".

In its report the AEC claims that of the 861 incidents, 472 were assessed as "insignificant" in terms of safety or damage hazard; 371 were rated as potentially significant and 18 were directly significant. Of these 18, the AEC said 12 involved the release of radioactive material on the plant site.

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Bonn denies revaluation rumours despite another big trade surplus

By Tim Congdon

Despite the announcement of a further large West German trade surplus of DM4,578m (£570m) in April, the mark was weaker against other leading currencies yesterday.

This was attributed to persistent suggestions in foreign exchange markets that the West German Government intends to take action other than revaluation of the mark to remedy the substantial imbalance on its international payments.

A government spokesman, Herr Armin Görmann, said yesterday that the balance of payments problems of the European Economic Community were discussed at the latest meeting of the West German cabinet. But he scoffed at rumours of a revaluation of the mark or a quasi-revaluation through manipulation of border taxes, which he said, would create more difficulties than they would solve.

Yesterday's cabinet meeting was in preparation for consultations between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and M. Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, to be held tomorrow and Saturday.

Herr Schmidt has already expressed his concern for the deficit position of Germany's partners in the EEC and said that West Germany intends to take measures to remedy the situation.

Four different proposals have been put forward. The first is that the West German Government, like other members of the EEC, will retain the "stake" in exchange for large loans from West Germany. This would be particularly valuable for Italy, which has been finding increasing difficulty in obtaining loans on the Eurocurrency markets.

The second is that West Germany institute a set of border taxes to discourage exports. The operation of such a scheme is at present a matter for spec-

ulation, but as taxes would raise export prices the likely effect in the short run might be to enlarge even further the German trade surplus.

The third is that the EEC countries come to some agreement on the status of gold which would ease the financing problems faced by France, Britain and Italy because of the rise in the price of oil.

Finally, it has been suggested that the West German Government proposes to lend deposits with the German Federal Bank. This would be the reverse of the present import deposits scheme adopted as an emergency measure by the Italians.

However, considerable scepticism has been expressed in foreign exchange circles about the practicality of any of these proposals. The German trade surplus has been falling in the last two months and the drop in the current account surplus—from DM 2,900m in March to DM 2,300m in April—was even more substantial.

For a married man with two children aged under 11, on a salary of £10,000, the average effective rate of tax in the present financial year will be 35.3 per cent as compared with 40.4 per cent in 1968-69 and 33.4 per cent in 1973-74 under the Conservative government.

There is a similar pattern with the marginal rate of tax, which for a man on £10,000, now stands at 56.1 per cent against 62.1 per cent in 1968-69 and 54.2 per cent in 1973-74.

The survey is based on responses from 470 companies with 2.8 million employees, including 21,749 managers. The highest salaries found in the survey was just over £55,000, and there were 31 salaries over £30,000.

The limited role women have achieved in management is highlighted by the fact that only two per cent of the survey were women.

Striking facts are revealed of the relationship of salary to the size of the employing company.

Average gross salary of a chief executive in a small company is shown as £8,582, in a medium company £13,401 and in a large company £24,786.

But the distinctions are much less marked lower down the salary scale. For example, a "head of function" in a small company has an average salary of £4,115, against £5,093 and £7,834 respectively in medium and large companies.

Pipelaying completed on Teesside link with Ekofisk

By Peter Hill
Washington, May 29

The outlook for the United States economy is becoming increasingly difficult to predict, with great variations in forecasts, according to economists, with the real nature of the Federal Reserve's monetary policies difficult to discern and with the index of leading indicators falling in April, according to figures published today—just as some experts were starting to become more optimistic.

Commerce Department preliminary statistics show that the composite index of leading indicators fell by 0.7 per cent last month, after rising by 1.5 per cent in March.

The index, now at 172.3 (1967 equals 100) is based on eight

separate indexes, reflecting such varied economic aspects as stock prices, production costs, order book levels and unemployment insurance claims.

Mr Frederick Dent, the Secretary of Commerce, sought to put the April fall in perspective here by noting that "the basic business signal given by the index for the first four months of 1974 is, however, favourable since it has advanced 3.6 per cent so far this year compared with a decline of 0.6 per cent in the final four months of 1973".

The news was generally taken as a bad sign in the stock markets where prices declined yet again.

A major worry in the markets is the policies of the Federal Reserve, as it is slowly becoming

evident that it is seeking to compensate for having pumped cash into the banking system in the last couple of weeks, to restore confidence in the Franklin National Bank by now tightening money policies most severely.

Federal funds were being traded at around 12 per cent today, giving rise to fears in the markets of further increases soon in bank prime lending rates.

The Federal Reserve yesterday intervened in the market, fearful of still greater rises in Federal fund rates at a time when rates had exceeded 12.5 per cent.

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The pipeline is split between a number of companies. Phillips has a 37 per cent stake and some of this will be pumped from the terminal to the Phillips-Imperial refinery at Teesside.

Terrafina and Total, with stakes of 30 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, are expected to transport some of the oil to the refinery at Immingham, while some of the other crude oil from Ekofisk will be shipped direct to other north European countries.

Phillips said yesterday that a substantial amount of work still had to be done on the pipeline and its terminals on the Ekofisk field and on Teesside before it could be brought into use.

Later this year a second source of North Sea oil will be brought into production when Hamilton Brothers begins pumping oil building up to 50,000 barrels a day from its Argyl terminal.

The high level of international interest rates and a general shortage of liquidity appear to be chiefly responsible for the heavy selling currently being witnessed in commodity markets.

ICL's plans in Europe

Zurich, May 29.—Imperial Chemical Industries plans capital investments in Europe of about £40m to £50m next year.

Mr Tom Losius, ICL executive, said here today, "Group investment expenditure, which totalled £10,580,000 shares to 12,300,000 shares today," he said later to Reuters.

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Port of London Authority

Highlights from the Annual Report and the Statement by the Chairman, Lord Aldington

- P.L.A. GROUP 1973 profit of £1.5m.
- P.L.A. GROUP created with the acquisition or formation of five subsidiaries.
- Total reserves increased by £1m. to £71m.
- Total trade of the port up by 6% to 57.2m. tonnes.
- Container traffic up—London retains lead as Britain's largest container port.

Charges and comparison with European ports
Throughout we have done our best to absorb as much as we can of the increased costs of those supplies or services we have to buy, or of the staff and labour we employ, or of the statutory charges that we have to meet, before increasing our own charges to those who use the Port of London. In the difficult climate of 1973, we deliberately decided to hold down our charges increases in the early part of the year and only to add to them later in the year what was necessary for economic operation, bearing in mind the circumstances of others and the importance of increasing our competitive power.

Useful comparisons of the charges currently in operation in various ports can only be made after adding to those charges the cost of road or rail transport to industrial centres. There is a well understood advantage both for importers and exporters in shipment to or from the Upper Docks in the river Thames. But the operations of the Upper Docks involve quite substantial costs in the docks themselves and to some extent in the conservation and control of the river Thames. To a lesser degree, the same argument is applicable even to Tilbury enclosed docks. The key to P.L.A. competitiveness lies in the quality of the service, and the reliability we are able to provide.

A proper comparison of charges with those imposed by the Continental ports can, however, only be made after taking into account the payments made by Governments. There are only four other European countries outside Britain and Eire to impose what are known as light dues on shipowners using their ports. These dues are for the provision of lights and buoys around the coast and the approaches to ports and add to the total cost of ships using U.K. and Eire ports to the extent of some £13m. a year. Most Continental countries' Governments, central or local, contribute the whole or the major part of the cost of capital developments without charging interest. These things taken together result in Continental ports receiving from Governments in one way or another quite substantial subsidies. Currently there are discussions within the European Community with the objective of seeking a common approach on these matters, and it would be my hope that prevailing subsidies could be abated in Europe and, having been abated, could be matched in the United Kingdom. It would not be sensible to encourage the main shipping traffic of the world to use the Continental ports for trans-shipment to Britain because of unmatched subsidies, whereas in fact British ports stand at the entry to North West Europe."

Maplin
"Looking to the future there can be little doubt that the Thames estuary, and in particular the Maplin site, offers the best opportunity for the development of a new deep water port for the most modern container and bulk cargo ships, and for the large oil tankers. A port is of little use to the ship unless it has rail and road communications able to match the traffic."

Summary of Accounts

for the year ended 31st December 1973

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December 1973		
£'000	£'000	£'000
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	38,930	35,187
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION	4,778	7,385
Provision for depreciation	2,343	2,381
Less Proportion of portdevelopment and investment grants	220	273
OPERATING PROFIT	4,655	5,273
Investment income	1,633	1,114
PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST	5,887	6,282
Interest charges (excluding)	4,366	4,831
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1,521	1,511
Taxation	1,521	1,511
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	9,367	9,270
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS	10,782	9,621
PROFIT AFTER EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MINORITY INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	1	1
NET ADDITION TO RESERVES	10,781	9,621

NOTE: Interest charges for 1973 include transfer to reserve of £5,000 (1972 £11,500).

Extract from note 1 to the published accounts of the P.L.A.—

The Statutory Harbour Undertakings (Form of Accounts, etc.) (General) Regulations 1969 require that the accounts include a revenue account of the P.L.A. Because the businesses of the P.L.A. and its subsidiaries are so interrelated it is considered that it is more appropriate to present a consolidated profit and loss account.

The report of the auditors on the published accounts of the P.L.A. is shown below:

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

As auditors appointed under Section 59 of the Port of London Act 1968 we report that, in our opinion, the accounts set out on pages 19 to 31 give so far as concerns the Port of London Authority, a true and fair view of the state of the Authority's affairs at 31st December 1973 and of the results for the year ended on that date and with the additional information on pages 3 and 9 on which we express no opinion comply with the Statutory Harbour Undertakings (Form of Accounts, etc.) (General) Regulations 1969 on the basis described in note 1.

Published by the Port of London Authority under Section 8(3) of the Port of London Act 1958. J. C. JENKINSON, Secretary, 28th May 1974.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from the External Affairs Department, Port of London Authority, World Trade Centre, E.C.

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.



ZAPATA
CORPORATION
(Incorporated under the laws of Delaware, United States of America)

Authorised
30,000,000 Shares of Common Stock par value 25c each Issued
5,257,752

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List the above-mentioned Shares of Common Stock of 25c par value in issue at 24th April 1974. Particulars relating to the Company are available in Exte and Moodie's Statistical Services and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 19th June 1974 from:

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
London EC4P 4DU.

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12 Tokenhouse Yard,
London EC2R 7AN.

State partnership threat to American aluminium companies

Jamaica preparing to take over bauxite land

Kingston, May 29.—Jamaica, which earlier this month shocked the North American aluminium industry with its proposed tax and royalty law, is likely to give that industry an even stronger financial blow with its bauxite partnership plan.

Before the end of the year, according to government officials, Jamaica will own what is now the bauxite land of the six aluminium companies that operate here, and lease it to the companies.

The government will also hold substantial equity in what are now wholly owned aluminium company subsidiaries.

State officials are even making plans for an aluminium industry of their own as part of a Caribbean master partnership, much of which would be underwritten by the higher aluminium levies.

Jamaica broke off talks on the bauxite mining contracts with the six firms—Alcan Aluminum Co of America, Alcan Aluminum Ltd, Reynolds Metals Co, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp, Anaconda Co, and Revere Corp.

The Report refers to the Maplin Seaport project, both the container port and the oil port. The timing of the latter is not as urgent as of the former; but I have no doubt that there must be an estuarial deep water oil port within the next ten years. The need for increased refinery capacity in the Thames area is established. Far less risk of damage to the environment would be occasioned by larger ships discharging at Maplin, than by many more smaller ships coming up Sea Reach. Indeed there is no doubt in my mind that either I or my successor will have to be responsible for imposing some restriction on the number of oil tankers using the Sea Reach.

Maplin is by no means the only development of the Port of London's facilities which has been under study or initiated in 1973. But I have a duty to emphasise once again the importance to Britain of the tremendous potential that exists in the Thames below Gravesend for the reclamation of new land. As I explained in my Statement two years ago, we estimate that as much as 300 additional square miles can be recovered. The Maplin airport project is only a very small token part of what can be done.

The Future
"The present economic situation of Britain—and indeed of the world outside—has made some people wonder whether the pace of development planned for the Port of London can or should continue for the future. I have no doubt that it must. All experience shows that trade will increase, and traders will require increasingly year by year improved through-transport facilities. Furthermore, the drive to make full use of the land owned by the P.L.A. but no longer required for their operations is becoming if possible, more urgent than it was a year ago. Whilst anyone who has been concerned inside Government must recognise the need for care and thorough planning by Government at central and local level, it concerns me that so much time should be taken in deciding upon and approving schemes for the development of the Surrey and London Docks. The P.L.A.'s relations with the Greater London Council, the local authorities and the Department of the Environment have been and are excellent in these matters; my expression of a feeling of urgency is not made with a desire to criticise any of them. But let there be no doubt that the sooner there are new houses in these areas, more new industrial and commercial premises, and possibly new educational institutions, the better for the welfare and happiness of the East London community of which the P.L.A. have long tried to be an important part."

per and Brass Inc.—on May 12.

At the same time, it prepared a tax and royalty law, which is designed to increase sharply returns on mined ore to \$11.71 (about 24.9) a ton from last year's price of under \$2 a ton.

Talks on the new revenue plan are expected to begin next month. So far, the companies have reacted to the proposed tax and royalty law by saying that the legislation would break existing long-term contracts, and by submitting the issue to international arbitration.

The six companies' last offer to Jamaica was for more than a threefold increase in its revenues to \$80m. from \$25m. last year.

They gave a warning that the country's raw material would become uncompetitive on the world market and could force a speed-up in the search for alternative ores and ore sources, perhaps forcing an eventual decline in Jamaican mining.

The companies' subdued tone reflects an awareness that serious talks on land ownership and what Jamaica calls the

"participation issue" are still to be discussed.

But the government's intransigency offers them little hope that they will win many points from Jamaican negotiators when talks do resume.

Barring a last-minute switch in government policy or an unexpected defeat in Parliament, there appears to be almost no chance that Jamaica will back down from its revenue demands, which by latest estimate would provide for \$130m. in income over a 15-month period ending next March 31.

Under the proposed Jamaican budget, about \$224m. from aluminium company taxes and more than \$60m. from royalties over the 15 months would be collected.

Most would go into a special capital investment fund to provide for national development programmes yet to be announced. The Caribbean smelter, to be built in Trinidad, would receive revenues only, based on short-term needs, aluminium industry representatives say.

Jamaica is set upon getting the share of the aluminium business based on the value of its end product. Jamaica estimates that 80 per

cent of its 1,500 million bauxite reserves are owned by six aluminium companies, condition that it will eliminate by making a no-table land ownership deal with price the only matter for discussion.

Government officials: huge capital investment which would be set up large part of the revenues which could also be a this land buying.

However, most of the expected to help Mr. Manley, the Prime Minister reach his social goals.

The experience of the royal family may cause aluminium companies to negotiate power abandon the old philosophy less-developed nations receive revenues only.

Jamaica is set upon getting the share of the aluminium business based on the value of its end product. Jamaica estimates that 80 per

Next CWS chief aims at specialist shops to combat multiple stores

By Our Industrial Editor

The setting up of national chains of specialist Co-op retail shops to compete more aggressively with department stores and multiples was advocated at Llandudno yesterday by Mr Arthur Sugden, who takes over as £35,000-a-year chief executive of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in the next two weeks.

The chains, he told the annual Co-op Congress, would be centrally controlled, and based on the best assets and resources of Britain's 239 retail societies and the CWS, central supplier

developing trade in motor racing requirements," he said.

While much had been said about super-store and shopping centre developments, the Co-op had to meet competition of the large-scale chain store organizations, which were extending into every field of retailing.

Two thirds of the movement's non-food trade was transacted in department stores. Given the right structure, the Co-op could do a great deal more with existing assets and move more rapidly towards better shops.

The Co-op needed to find a new way to establish unity without denying our rights in democracy", and attempts should be made to create tightly-knit trading structures while preserving the democratic basis of control as had been done in Sweden, Germany and Denmark.

"I see no future or purpose for a movement which concentrates its aims exclusively upon the objective of competitive private enterprise", Mr Sugden said. It was essential to provide in any case reorganization for representation by owners and a consumer policy, had to be founded on participation.

The CWS was not seeking to control the movement, he declared, and said that "the creation of specialist organizations operating within clearly defined lines of policy may well reduce considerably the scale of operations controlled by the CWS".

There was no doubt that Mr Sugden, by his 40-minute review, unprecedented as he was the first guest speaker at the congress for 59 years, will prove a strong leader for the next phase of the Co-op's crucial reorganization drive.

"I find it impossible to believe, for example, that the organization which is right for running food shops is necessarily right for competing in the multiple-dominated footwear market, or for running the milk business, or mail order trade or

in specific areas.

The limited progress had been due to a failure to construct the right organizations appropriate to the task they had to perform in a new trading environment.

"I find it impossible to believe, for example, that the organization which is right for running food shops is necessarily right for competing in the multiple-dominated footwear market, or for running the milk business, or mail order trade or

in specific areas.

Many of the Co-op's 11 million members have been wondering whether someone would emerge to define both a new trade structure and deal with the problem of finding a better role for members.

Business appointments

Lord Shawcross will chair new merchant bank

Lord Shawcross is to be the first chairman of London and Continental Bankers, a new merchant bank established in London by a syndicate of Continental cooperative banking institutions and S. G. Warburg & Sons.

Sir Geoffrey Howe will become a director of Sun Alliance and London Assurance.

Mr W. J. Morgan is to join the board of Carpet International.

Mr J. I. Kennedy, general manager of Taylor's Bank, becomes managing director of Lloyds Bank.

Mr D. W. Kendrick, an assistant general manager of the bank, becomes general manager (overseas). Mr Kennedy remains director of the National Bank of New Zealand, both subsidiaries of Lloyds Bank.

Mr T. W. Walker has been appointed chairman of International Energy Bank Limited, the consortium formed in 1973 to support energy development worldwide.

Mr W. Hodgkinson, chairman of north-west region of British Gas, will retire from the end of August, and will be succeeded by Mr P. E. Gossage, managing director of Wales Gas. Mr D. H. Fisher, managing director of Wales Gas, becomes chairman of that region.

Mr Peter J. L. Lambert has been appointed managing director of Gest Industrial Group with effect from June 3.

Mr Alan Woodward, will become head of advertising control in the Independent Broadcasting Authority when Mr Archie Graham retires at the end of October. Mr Gerald Margolis has been

appointed senior officer at the IBA, with responsibility in finance and administration to assist Mr John Thompson

of Radio, in the IBA's

radio system, which are being created.

Mr John Topping will be chairman of Taylor's

Property, Mr Peter Drew, deputy chairman and Mr

James deacon managing director from the post of managing director of the First Western Bank, both

subsidiaries of Lloyds Bank.

Mr John Topping will be chairman of Taylor's

Property, Mr Peter Drew, deputy chairman and Mr

James deacon managing director of the First Western Bank, both

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Daimler-Benz to build up UK sales network

Gifford Webb
Daimler-Benz is prepared to make the whole of the £2m a profit made from selling Daimler-Benz cars in Britain to up the strongest commercial vehicle sales and service network outside Germany.

Herr Hoppe, Daimler main board director in charge of exports, said: "Within years I want our British commercial vehicle sales to catch France, where we have remarkable progress, and we are not far behind." Savien, market leader, France, believes that the potential market is even greater." In the first time that Daimler-Benz, Europe's largest commercial vehicle manufacturer has spelled out its plans

for Britain in such precise terms. The French market is worth about 15,000 commercials a year to them—20 per cent of the market.

The French commercial vehicle market is smaller than Britain's and French motor companies are comparatively weak in this sector. Nevertheless, to reach sales of 15,000 units a year in Britain within three years will require a massive commitment from the German company. Its United Kingdom forecast for 1974—the first full year since it acquired direct control of its British import company—is only 2,500 units.

Herr Hoppe is adamant that the high price of Mercedes trucks will not be reduced by factory subsidies. "There is no question of buying our way into the British market. I know we are starting from scratch, but I have instructed our new company, Mercedes-Benz GB, that their aim must be to make a profit in the first year."

To do this we shall have to use the profit from selling our cars there. But within two or three years the truck side must also move into profits. This will require an extensive rebuild of our dealer network."

Daimler-Benz has invested more than £80m to develop "new generation" medium and heavy trucks, which will be arriving in Britain in September. No United Kingdom prices are available yet, but if they bear any relation to those quoted in Germany, they will be extremely expensive.

However, there is such an acute shortage of "super-heavies" in Britain at present that the top of the range will

Shutdown danger for brick industry

By Malcolm Brown

Mr A. G. Cadman, director general of the Brick Development Association, said yesterday that unless the Government's measures to boost house-building began to bear fruit by the autumn the brick industry would face very serious problems and inevitable shutdowns.

According to statistics published yesterday by the Department of the Environment, brick production in April was 309 million, while deliveries stood at 445 million.

Stocks rose from 233 million to 447 million. Mr Cadman said the BDA had advised makers to build up buffer stocks.

On a seasonally adjusted basis production in April was 2 per cent higher than in March, but deliveries fell by 9 per cent.

Cement production during April averaged 383,000 tonnes a week. Home deliveries averaged 364,000 tonnes. Stocks continued to rise—from 290,000 tonnes at the end of March to 371,000 tonnes.

Chemical wages meeting sought

Union leaders of 60,000 manual workers in the heavy chemical industry are to seek a meeting with employers this week to discuss pay and deteriorating industrial relations.

Mr David Warburg, national officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said yesterday: "Industrial relations have been pretty good for the past few years, but there have been a lot of disputes in the last 12 months."

"This is in part due to the Government's policy on Phase Two and Phase Three, but it is partly due to the employers' reluctance to undertake more local bargaining."

CROSFIELDS

To the Ordinary Shareholders of Croffields & Calthrop

It is crucial that we have your proxy in favour of the Scheme of Arrangement to merge Croffields into Dalgety returned to us by Saturday, 1st June.

Your immediate action is necessary because it has been suggested that two other animal feed companies might, for their own commercial advantage, attempt to use their combined 23% holding to frustrate the proposals.

Your directors and their advisers, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., consider that Dalgety's offer is manifestly in your best interests. Dalgety is a fine company and a leader world-wide in the farming and allied industries. The businesses of our two companies fit well together.

More important for your own immediate financial interests, there is no other offer and the market value of your holding could fall severely if the scheme fails by default.

Proxies received so far have indicated overwhelming support, but in this case practically all shareholders will have to vote if success is to be ensured.

Please return your proxy today. It is vital that you act without delay.

Sir Gwilym Williams,
CHAIRMAN

Forms of proxy are available from S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB.
Tel: 01-500 4555 Ext. 684.

A duly authorised committee of the Board of Directors of Croffields has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and that no material factors or considerations have been omitted. All the Directors of Croffields jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

2's 400ft 'jacket' ready to tow to Forties oil field

Ger Vievoe
first of the 400ft high-ton steel oil production structures for British Petroleum's Forties field is expected in its tow to the offshore site on about June 10.

structure, known as a jacket, will be officially named Offshore 10 Greystoke or Teesside next Tuesday. Construction dock will then be cleared and materials loaded, and the jacket will be towed to the site in the where four jackets will start x and a half day, 220 miles off the oilfield.

Laing jacket is the first of six to be towed out to the field this year. A second is being completed at the A & Root/Wimpey site in Bay and is due to be towed after the summer. J jackets will be towed out six sides and upended into

Lipping rates rise likely

ther increases in general tariffs are expected later in the year by members of the Far Freight Conference which consists of 17 countries. Members of the conference discuss the tariffs next t. In London yesterday Mr Karsten, chairman of the said that regrettably were rising at an ever increasing rate.

FEFC had brought in a 12 per cent increase in two parts earlier, a rise of 8 per cent.

The Elliott group of Peterborough Ltd.

73—Record profits exceed £1.35m.

Increase in Turnover	38%
Increase in Pre-tax Profits	55%
Increase in Earnings per Share (diluted)	28%
Ordinary Dividends 2.50p per share (maximum permitted)	
One for one scrip issue proposed	

74—"I consider that in spite of the present economic situation the Company is well placed to pursue its successful pattern of expansion and increase in profits. It has adequate stocks of raw materials to enable this to be achieved."

E. L. V. Smeeth, Chairman.

FIVE-YEAR RECORD

	Pre-tax Profits £'000s
1969	299
1970	396
1971	516
1972	885
1973	1,374

RELOCATABLE BUILDINGS · JOINERY · FURNITURE

BODDINGTONS' BREWERIES LIMITED

s statement for the year ended December 31, 1973, the man, Mr Ewart Boddington, makes the following points: record profits and turnover have been achieved for the fourth year in succession. Profits before tax rose to £1,382,863, compared with £1,138,078 for 1972. He proposed final dividend of 2.85p per share (0.50p per share gross) making a total gross payment of 3.50p per share (£3,300,000 adjusting for Bonus Issue). Our new investment has been one of the keynotes of the year. Our new office block has been completed, thereby releasing space in our existing building which has now been utilised to increase working capacity by one third. At the same time, our programme of improving our properties has been significantly increased. Our trading position remains buoyant with our own brewing in popularity every year. We have improved our productive capacity and our public houses and, apart from events outside our control, your Board is confident that the company is in a strong position to face the future.

CHERONESE (FMS) ESTATES, LTD.

RECORD PROFIT AND 2 BONUS SHARES

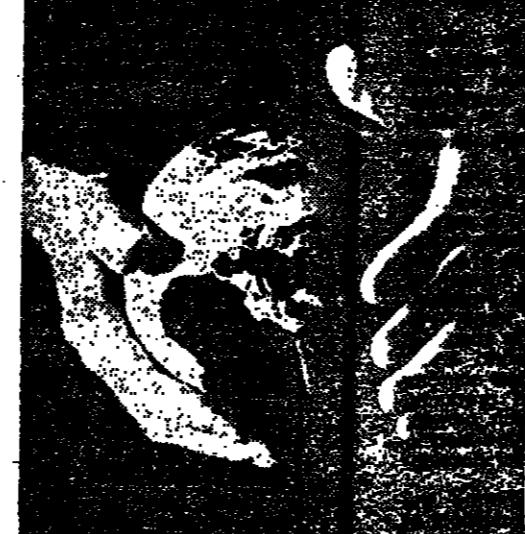
The 64th Annual General Meeting was held on 29th May 1974. The Chairman, MR. T. B. BARLOW, said:

The profit for 1973 was an all time record at £365,600, due to prices under the influence of world inflation being incomparable with the past. Taxation requires £210,545 and the dividend of 2.81p per share requires £105,325, which is maximum we can pay under the Counter Inflation Order.

CAPITALISATION ISSUE
Since 31st December 1973 the estates have been revalued—the properties now stand in the books at £4,111,376. There is a surplus on revaluation of £3,633,278. Part of this surplus is being used for a capitalisation issue of 2 new shares for every share held on 2nd May. The issued capital will be increased to £748,578, to £1,122,867. We thus become on 19th July a trustee investment.

The report and accounts were adopted and the resolution increasing the capital and authorising the capitalisation were approved.

When you trade with 121 countries—where on Earth are you?



One of the problems of being a world leader is that your customers are scattered all over the world—in Molins case in 121 countries. And you do not satisfy customers like this from a comfortable office in London. So Molins have factories and assembly plants in North America, South America, Australia, India and South Africa, as well as in Europe. What is more, Molins men are travelling all over the world every day. That way we are on the spot to meet customer demands wherever they come from.

Today these demands are heavy both from the Eastern hemisphere and from the West. They cover cigarette-making and packaging machinery—60% of the world's cigarettes are made or packed by Molins machines—and Masson Scott Thrissell printing, packaging and paper-handling machinery.

Yes, Molins men and Molins machines are all over the Earth—all the time.

Molins Limited,
Evelyn Street,
London SE8 5DH.

MOLINS
International Precision Engineers



x3

Japan's business integrity under fire

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, May 29

Japan's business community is reeling before an onslaught of charges which have cast doubts over the integrity and reputation of some of the country's most powerful and influential financial and trading institutions.

The charges include tax evasion, hoarding unclaimed stock transactions, attempts to raise prices artificially and formation of illegal cartels to provide abnormal profits. As a result many companies, which reaped huge profits since the oil crisis last year, have stirred up the strongest known attack against private enterprise since the last war.

Opposition parties, consumer groups and Japan's official Fair Trade Commission have questioned some of the more unscrupulous business practices and deals for several months. Now, questionable transactions on the stock market has shaken foreign investors' confidence in Japanese business ethics.

The case concerns a Japanese executive said to have off-loaded, for almost £1.2m, worthless shares on an unsuspecting British merchant bank, Kleinwort Benson, earlier this month, nine days before the company, Nihon Keizai Kaigai Kogyo declared itself bankrupt with liabilities amounting to £89m.

The angry British representa-

tive of Kleinwort Benson, Mr Robert Norris, claims that the managing director of Netsugaku and the representative of a Japanese security company approached him in Tokyo to invest in shares of Aeromasters, a subsidiary company, which produced air conditioners.

Mr Norris says he was given the impression that the company was in good shape and it was about to expand. On May 9, the day that Kleinwort Benson purchased 800,000 shares from Netsugaku, Mr Masao Ushida, its president, visited Mr Norris (the shares were previously held by Mr Ushida himself, which has led to suspicions of inside trading).

Explaining why Kleinwort Benson had decided to invest in the Japanese company Mr Norris pointed out that the powerful manufacturer of electronic appliances, the Matsushita group, held 43 per cent of the air conditioner company's total capital.

"We thought that if the company got into trouble Matsushita would come to its assistance". Mr Norris said later.

Hard on the heels of the share scandal, business came under fire again this week when Tokyo prosecutor's office decided to indict 12 of Japan's leading oil companies and 17 executives on criminal charges.

The charges were brought to the court by the Fair Trade Commission which alleges that Petroleum Association of Japan and the executives of 12 oil refining companies conspired secretly last year to form a black market cartel to fix prices before and during the energy crisis.

Apart from a few minor cases this will be the first time in 27 years that a major group of companies will be prosecuted on criminal charges under Japan's anti-monopoly law. According to the commission, the companies raised prices to reap high profits of \$223m last year.

The association, in a statement today, said that the oil industry will fight the case. It argued that the alleged cartel could not be illegal because it was done under the guidance of the ministry.

The trial will undoubtedly strengthen a growing anti-business mood in Japan which is based on allegations that the country's six leading trading houses have encouraged inflation, hoarded essential commodities, evaded corporate tax and fixed prices artificially.

"Otherwise they might eventually cut away the ground—by their own hands—from under the very system of a free economy, upon which they themselves are founded.

Yashica share dealings resumed page 25

late on land, textiles and timber during 1972 and 1973.

These deals greatly encouraged the bout of inflation which plagued Japan.

For instance, the price of land shot up drastically last year after six trading houses purchased 1,100 square miles of the best areas in Japan during the last half of 1972. This meant that six companies, which only have a secondary interest in real estate, controlled 3,070 of the 146,000 square miles of Japan's mostly mountainous land mass last year.

As a result, the price of land rose by 300 per cent within three years and the average Japanese cannot dream of purchasing a home.

The economic journal, Nihon Keizai, commented recently: "Business should correct its basic stance by realizing as soon as possible how dearly they will have to pay for any such industrial behaviour and corporate activity which might implant an impression among the general public that business and industry are raking in massive profits by cashing in on abnormal circumstances."

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Four crises that 'could bring slump'

By Tim Congdon

Acquisition activity was at its lowest level since 1971 in the first quarter of 1974, according to figures published yesterday in *Trade and Industry*.

The consideration involved in the acquisition of 191 industrial and commercial companies was £253m compared with a quarterly average of £326m involved in 301 acquisitions during 1973.

However, there was considerable activity in the merger and acquisition of financial companies, because of the secondary banks' crisis. This is reflected only in the figures, which relate only to industrial and commercial companies.

Trade and Industry notes the importance of cash payments increased still further in the quarter, accounting for 75 per cent:

Fire damage record

Fire damage in April reached a record level of £19.7m, a sharp contrast to the experience of the first three months of the year when the cost of fire damage was nearly £10m lower than in the first quarter of 1973.

The April figure included the year's most expensive fire so far, at a Scottish power station

cent of the total consideration, compared with 53 per cent in 1973 and 194 per cent in 1972.

The issue of both ordinary and fixed interest shares declined during the quarter.

The two chief reasons for the greater use of cash for acquisitions are government restrictions on the use of equity, which have been instituted since the merger boom of 1968 and 1969, and the very liquid position of many companies at present after the easy money conditions since the introduction of Compe-tition and Credit Control.

Despite entry into the European Economic Community, there were only nine acquisitions of foreign companies by United Kingdom companies in the first quarter. There were no acquisitions of United Kingdom companies by foreign companies.

Consultants' £33.8m

Fees earned by companies in the Management Consultants' Association were £33.8m last year compared with £30.3m in 1972. The association's annual report says the year was "satisfactory".

There was an exceptional rise in fees earned abroad, from £9.1m in 1972 to £11.5m.

The plan to build a £6.5m Japanese ball bearing factory in Peterlee, County Durham, which has been criticized by United Kingdom bearing manufacturers MPRs and trade unions, has been strongly supported by local union officials.

The plan to build a £6.5m Japanese ball bearing factory in Peterlee, County Durham, which has been criticized by United Kingdom bearing manufacturers MPRs and trade unions, has been strongly supported by local union officials.

But the company, Nippon Seiko Kaisha, has been warned to expect unions to pursue a tough line in negotiations on wages and conditions.

Japanese union leaders have urged British workers to be wary of any plan to introduce "company unions" on the Japanese style in the new factory. But Mr George Arnold, chairman of the local committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said last night:

"There is no question of the Japanese putting one over on us."

Mr Arnold described as "misguided" the union officials who have been reported as backing Ransome Hoffmann and Pollard, the leading bearing manufacturer, in its disapproval of Government support for the project.

Local support for the factory is not surprising since unemployment in Peterlee is about 6 per cent.

Slowdown in Italian investment predicted

Rome, May 29

Confidustria, the major Italian industrial group, said in a report that large-scale investment would slow down over the next two years.

This is in direct conflict with government pleas to produce more to help Italy out of its economic slum and solve worsening trading and payment deficits.

The group said the slowdown would be mainly in the manufacturing area. There would be a stagnation in utilities and a "modest" gain for construction.

I trust, however, that Sir Charles did not mean to imply, by his illustration, that net capital of £75,000 does not represent "wealth". A sum sufficient to allow a man of any age to retire at will and live in economic idleness for life at a good standard of living, must surely represent wealth in the judgment of most men.

It is, of course, quite likely that the farm and shop in question are not worth £75,000, relative to the annual income they yield after deducting managerial salary. The £75,000 values may be valid only as capital sums that could be realized if the owners elected to sell their businesses.

Regrettably, land scarcity, demand for farm from business men seeking inflation speculations, tax hedges and rustic identities, planning side-effects, and demand for high street sites from multiples and property developers, all combine to inflate many farm and shop prices above their fair current-use values.

Any wealth tax that comes to pass need not be based on the inflated disposable values of the farm and shop concerned, but instead could be based upon the higher of either a fair capitalization of annual profits, or else the total of actual prior investment net of fair depreciation.

Renato Lombardi, a northern industrialist who ends his term as the group's president this week, said in a radio interview yesterday that Italy "is in the worst position economically it has been".

John Earle writes from Rome: Confidustria has, if anything, erred on the side of optimism in predicting a 13 per cent rise in capital investment in industry in 1974.

Its study was drawn up before the latest phase of the credit squeeze and the imposition of severe import restrictions, since when the outlook for industry has worsened.

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Local support for the factory is not surprising since unemployment in Peterlee is about 6 per cent.

In a decision published in Brussels today, the Commission ordered the companies, which have large stakes in the glass container markets of West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands, to put an end to their restrictive practices throughout Europe.

After we had been without hot water for nearly two months, we wrote to the Gas Board threatening to write to the press. The results were immediate, but useless. A man called without notifying us while we were out, and when we telephoned, would not give a date for his return.

We also received a letter from a second person referring us to a third person. We wrote

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Attitudes to a wealth tax: soak the rich spender

Rome, May 29

From Professor J. R. Perrin

Sir, Mr Charles Mott-Radcliffe (May 18) correctly pointed out the difficulty and inequity that could arise if a farmer with 130 acres, or a shopkeeper with a provincial high street site—each business being valued at £75,000—were required to find cash funds to pay an annual wealth tax, given the economic impracticability of selling off small fractions of their business assets.

This would indeed seem to be inequitable, but the threat of such an extra burden of wealth tax might cause the market-prices for farms and shops to be depressed to something nearer their fair current-use values.

If this happened it would reduce the windfall profits of vendors and assist the social object of the wealth tax. More constructively, it would also reduce the capital requirements of the new purchasers (it might even allow working farmers to compete at farm auctions with businessfarmers/farm-speculators), thus reducing the level of profits the new purchasers feel obliged to extract from their subsides.

But, of course, a conventional wealth tax may represent the wrong end of the stick. Such a tax might inhibit the creation of new wealth. So perhaps any new taxes should be directed at the excessive consumption of wealth, and not income.

This suggests rigorously progressive taxes on the purchase of luxury goods and services, plus a progressive reinstated Schedule A tax on domestic property.

Perhaps the slogan should not be "Soak the wealthy", but rather "Soak the wealthy spenders".

Given assumed average profit levels, and prior investment spread over an average period of say fifteen years, this might yield a fair wealth tax of only £40,000 or so for the cases cited, so that perhaps the farmer and

the shopkeeper might escape wealth tax altogether.

The £75,000 market values should not be taxed until realized, either as capital gains on a sale or else in the course of inheritance.

It may be objected that any new buyer of the above shop, or perhaps more seriously the farm, will suffer compared to established farmers and shopkeepers, because his own wealth tax would be based on the new cost of £75,000.

This would indeed seem to be inequitable, but the threat of such an extra burden of wealth tax might cause the market-prices for farms and shops to be depressed to something nearer their fair current-use values.

First, the basic premise that high interest rates cause inflation is unsound. High interest rates are consequential inflation: in order for it to be available, the price need to be given a return.

Second, the concept of holding down interest rates given to United Kingdom providers of capital (who presumably of necessity have to be made powerless to resist the imposition of a variety of controls) means, in effect, dictating their capital by the general benefit of borrowers.

This is an unfair and incorrect procedure which is verged by the building societies, their multitude of small customers, in the advantage of many times smaller in size of mortgagors.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Grey Gables,
Middle Avenue,
Purfleet,
Surrey.
May 22

Why the two-interest rate has been ignored

From Mr J. M. Schofield

Sir, Mr Paterson (May 18) prescribes disappointment to the idea of a two-tier interest structure should not have investigated. I suggest reasons why it has been ignored.

First, the basic premise that high interest rates cause inflation is unsound. High interest rates are consequential inflation: in order for it to be available, the price need to be given a return.

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Yours faithfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Grey Gables,
Middle Avenue,
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May 22

Late reply for the jewellers

From Mr Elkan Simons

Sir, May 1, at this late stage, I am allowed to comment on John Paine's letter (April 27) criticizing British exhibitors at the European Jewellery Fair at Basel.

I am sorry to note that Paine has joined the band of critics, which by its destructive criticism does nothing to enhance the image of British jewellers throughout the world. This is most disappointing to those companies are making sincere effort increase exports in the national interest.

Does Mr Paine know that statistics published by the Department of Trade and Industry show that the industries' exports in 1973 of £10,885,000 against £5,611,000 in 1972 (figures exclude pearls and precious stones, worked or otherwise)?

Confusion also arose some months ago about a very high glass bill; our bill had been based on estimates for 15 months despite the fact that the meter had been read several times, and the bill was also in the wrong name.

The details of this story are too complex to relate in a short letter, but we have still not been able to induce the Gas Board to address a correct bill to the right person. Help!

Yours truly,

DIANA WHITLEY JONES,
JANE MUFFETT,
PATRICIA DE WOLFE,
24 Sarre Road,
London, NW2.

Report and Accounts 1973

carpets international

45% Profit Growth

A record pre-tax profit of £7.8 million, of which 54% was contributed by the Group's operations outside the UK, and an increase in exports to £7.7 million, are the principal features of the 1973 Report and Accounts.

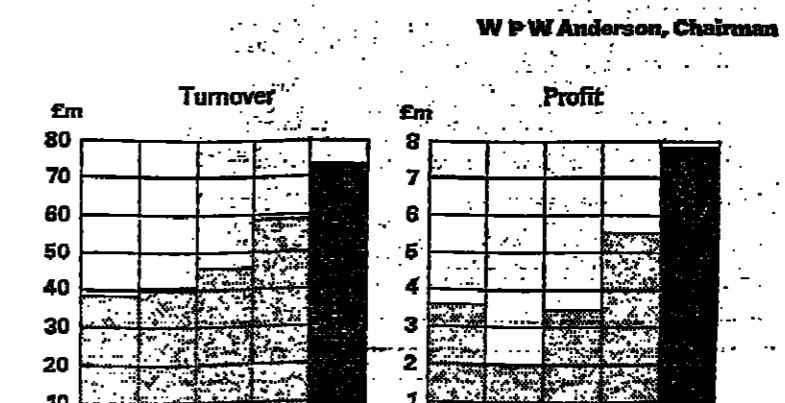
The UK operations have been profitable in the first quarter despite the disruption of the three-day week.

The export position has never looked

so strong and there is no doubt, given freedom from production stoppages, that export sales in 1974 will considerably exceed the good performance of 1973.

Prospects for the manufacturing companies overseas are good and they are likely to play an increasingly important part in the proportion of profit they contribute.

W. P. W. Anderson, Chairman



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Hill Samuel's rights timing pays off

I Samuel's decision to follow the collapse of its plans to merge with Slater, Walker with £10m rights issue looked courageous at the time and absolutely correct in retrospect. It served the main purpose of letting the banking system off the hook of a diluted balance sheet: assets had been close to £13m net worth at the time. With the banking share total 28 per cent to £1.275m during the year, the ratio is probably high again now. But with UK of England controls on cost growth already a constraint, the need for external is not paramount at this stage, especially since there is still some room for lending acceptances. Hill Samuel has time on its hands to search for a successor to PC and Slater and this time will want to get its choice it.

Despite the rights proceeds, banking profits would have been but for the decision to off investment management a separate division. As it then crept up from £3.95m to £4.00m with investment management falling from £449,000 to £2,000. Although insurance shipping showed a 39 per cent pre-tax rise to £5.51m, the tax charge limited net improvement to under one cent. The fall in loan rates was largely offset by a rise in exceptional exchange gains.

But the modest improvement in total profits was not enough prevent the rights issue from closing the group's stated record into reverse. That, however, is no cause for concern. HS began and ended its fifth and worst quarter in a highly liquid position, being prepared to live with the pressures money market margins rather than risking overexposure to term loans.

It stresses that its lendings to property sector are "prudently well secured" and well placed to benefit from overall improvement in the banking climate this year. With its shipping interests thriving on the relative stability of the dry cargo market and the insurance broking benefiting from high interest rates, the notional p/e ratio of 12 at 75p is acceptable.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalisation £4.65m
Profits £7.14m (£7.03m)
Earnings per share 12.75p
(13.95p)
Dividend gross 4.83p (4.59p)



Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Hill Samuel

French factories are going ahead as planned in an effort to beef up still further the overseas content of Marley's profits, currently around a third of the total.

As for expansion by acquisition, Marley has picked up another 1 per cent of Goumire, where it now has an 18 per cent stake, though the official line is still that this is purely an investment.

Prospects, then, are for a p/e of around 7 and a 6.7 per cent yield. Given that most of Marley's problems appear to be short-term, the shares are good value.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalisation £3.8m
Profits £25.35m (£7.37m)
Dividend gross 2p (2p)

L & N Optimism prevails

When a share is selling at 3.6 times earnings and yields nearly 16 per cent, even in current markets, this looks like a distress rating. But here we have London and Northern Securities not only surpassing by a substantial margin the pre-tax profits forecast of £9m minimum made at the interim stage, but also making encouraging noises about current year prospects despite the difficulties it expects on the housebuilding side—indicating that the consistent earnings growth of the past decade will remain uninterrupted.

Ahead of the full breakdown in the accounts due next month, it appears the original rump of London and Northern achieved the performance, helped by around £500,000 of equity accounting profits from the one-third stakes in Tase and the J & W Henderson building group, this benefiting from the impact of the North Sea oil on the Scottish East Coast economy.

On the housebuilding side, the outcome in the second half was distinctly dull and has continued so into the current year while interest charges, boosted by the borrowings which Bardoll brought into the group, escalated by another £600,000 in the second six months.

The overseas content seems likely to rise this year—there is, incidentally, a significant investment in the Persian Gulf—and with good prospects for plant hire and metal recovery in particular, two new

points in that Marley's concern in the immediate future is not just talk: an investment programme of several million is in way being cut back in particular, two new

there are certainly grounds for optimism, especially as borrowings have not changed dramatically, after allowing for Bardoll, since the previous accounts.

At 30p, the shares could have speculative appeal but the cautious will wait for the balance sheet.

Final: 1973 (1971-72)
Capitalisation £16m
Sales £159m (£172m)
Pre-tax profits 29.45m (£8.20m)
Earnings per share 8.26p
(7.35p)
Dividend gross 4.7p (4.5p)
18 months
£ annualized

Comet

Volatile stocks

That the Comet Radiovision share price moved ahead initially by 2p after the announcement of a 14 per cent downturn in interim profits to £1.6m was largely due to relief in the market that things had not turned out as badly as seemed possible.

After all, the group was reporting for the six months to early March, a period which saw the worst effects of the winter season of disruption, the disadvantages of a severe stock shortage, and hefty interest charges. In fact, the company had already swung from £1.1m credit to £1.6m overdrawn in the preceding 12 months. An additional damper on profitability was the warranty provision on sales.

Sales are currently well below those of last year with the consequent effect on profits. What the actual outcome for the year will be is a hazardous exercise to estimate, but to establish a rough yardstick, a drop in pre-tax profits from £1.99m to £1.4m would indicate a prospective p/e ratio of 6.4 and a yield, assuming a maintained payout of 11.4 per cent with the shares finally 4p to the good at 35p.

Interim: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalisation £4.3m
Sales £28.6m (£21.2m)
Pre-tax profits £1.16m (£1.35m)
Dividend gross 2p (2p)

Fenchurch Time to accept

Whatever the rights or wrongs of Guinness Peat's role in the affairs of Fenchurch Life Insurance, independent directors of the latter appear to have argued themselves even farther out on a limb in their defence documents.

The essential point for the minority shareholder to grasp is that a bigger boardroom split as that which has evidently developed at Fenchurch cannot now be resolved without corporate bloodshed. For the opposition is claiming that interference by the parent company is undermining Fenchurch's position, not least in relation to its financial stability; Fenchurch, it is claimed, has been debilitated by Guinness Peat's dividend policy, and restrained in earnings growth by the parent's intransigence over enfranchisement.

Although this solution would give rise to difficult problems of drafting, it is clearly the best approach to the method of electing the British committee", says the Labour Party. "Trade union machinery would have to be whatever combined union machinery existed... the joint shop stewards committee or equivalent in concert with the official trade union machinery".

Whatever revision this may provoke from employers and managers in industry, it is unlikely to offend the EEC as such. Though Brussels will ultimately insist on the introduction of some system of employee participation in all member states, it will leave it to those member states to devise a system appropriate to their own economic and industrial conditions.

The EEC's fifth draft directive, dealing with the structure of public companies allows the member states a choice between the German and the Dutch models. However, the EEC is unlikely to object if Britain devises its own system provided that this allows for employee involvement in management.

Yesterday's fresh bid, including a cash element, puts a value of around 43p per share on Fenchurch with Guinness at 13.7p.

On the basis of Fenchurch's profit forecast the exit p/e is 12—admittedly not very generous but nevertheless in line with the insurance broking sector.

Business Diary: Waning Award



"No, Harrison, it was Keynes who introduced the concept of liquidity preference, not Jim Slater."

upon whom the Prime Minister relies for the advice he sets for Her Majesty as to the winners.

Although the appointment of a new review body is being considered, there has apparently been no decision so far as to whether Lord McFadzean might be reappointed or whether somebody else should be asked.

However, there are at least two new faces likely to be seen in the advisory committee, and both may be expected to add to impetus in some way on the award's rather unimpressive present course.

The chairman of the committee is the head of the Home Civil Service, for the moment, Sir William Armstrong, but from July 1, Sir Douglas Allen. One of the committee members is the president of the Confederation of British Industry—for the purposes of this year's awards. Sir Michael Clapham, but, in future, Ralph Bateman.

Batemans in particular may

care to ponder in these few moments given to him away from tripartite strife that, in the nine years of the awards, the ratio of winners has gone down from about eight to one to three to one in favour of exports as opposed to technology, whereas the number of awards made for joint excellence in both export and technological achievement, 18 in 1966, was this year and for the first time, nil.

In the meantime, the 1974 winners are preparing for their presentation ceremonies, secure, if nothing else, in the reflection that "these" awards, unlike certain others, are more and more likely to be given to the few rather than the many.

Ten years on

Sir Mark Heng, chairman of the English Tourist Board, was in London yesterday to give a send-off to one of his pet schemes, a register of all types of tourist accommodation.

GREEN PAPER ON COMPANY LAW REFORM

Who should regulate the City?

The City was scarcely able to conceal its relief last year when the Conservative Government unveiled first its White Paper on company law reform and subsequently its ill-fated Companies Bill. No such response can be expected to Labour's proposals, nor will the alarm they are bound to generate be alleviated much by the obvious difficulties of translating them into law in the lifetime of the present Government.

What is at stake is the issue of who should regulate the City. With some qualifications, the Conservatives were saying the City should regulate itself. Labour is arguing that the City has proved itself incapable of curing its own abuses and needs an outside overseeing body with far-ranging powers.

The spectre of a British parallel to the American Securities and Exchange Commission is thus looming over the financial community, the sting in the tail being that Labour's Companies Commission is powerful

with Congress. Again, the SEC is restricted to surveillance of the equity markets, but the Companies Commission would carry responsibilities in the commodity markets and such areas as banking, insurance, birth purchase and housing finance as well.

But with these provisions, the morale is inescapable. The City will doubtless argue with Labour's assumptions, but if those assumptions are accepted the logic leading to something like the Companies Commission is powerful indeed.

At the root of these assumptions is the belief that the existing system of monitoring and controlling company affairs is "to a considerable extent ineffective in protecting the public's interest, the interests of employees and, in some cases, the interests of shareholders".

The Stock Exchange is not likely to deny that there are problems, although it has always taken the position that such malpractices as insider trading are less widespread than might commonly be thought. But it is almost certain to question whether an organization of the SEC variety is the answer to those problems.

The arguments are well-rehearsed. Structurally, it is easy to defend the need for an outside overseeing body in the United States securities industry where there are a number of independent stock exchanges, operating in many cases under a wide variety of different rules. Not so in Britain, where the Stock Exchange, despite its name, is now a thoroughly integrated organization operating under unified rules.

deal more informative than the company's public statements, which are all the small shareholder normally sees.

Add to this picture one or two major Stock Exchange scandals, the evident difficulty of coping with insider trading and warehousing and it does not take a great intellectual leap to reach the conclusion that regulation has to come from outside.

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And, on a practical plane, for every

disaster of the London & County variety that might be laid at the City's door, there is a Penn Central or a National Bank of San Diego in the United States. Nor would there be many to argue that the close supervision of the SEC had succeeded in stamping out insider trading there.

However, there can be little doubt about the scale of change which the Stock Exchange would have to undergo if the Green Paper becomes translated into positive legislative proposals and ultimately into law.

Once general principles concerning company affairs had been laid down, the Commission as presently envisaged would have a crucial role in formulating rules and would have the power to veto decisions of the Stock Exchange Council; it would assume or supervise the work of the Takeover Panel, backed by legal sanctions which the Panel currently lacks; it would actively monitor market trading with the power to seek temporary share suspensions and carry out investigations if unusual activity developed in a stock; and it would be responsible for enforcing more stringent disclosure requirements.

Christopher Wilkins

For worker participation in the control of industry, the Green Paper has effectively advocated trade union participation.

In this respect the British proposals differ fundamentally from continental practice and in particular from that in Germany, which has the most developed system of worker participation in Europe.

The recurrent theme running through the Green Paper is the need to preserve the "single channel of representation of workpeople" through the trades unions. This has already laid the Labour Party open to allegations of being pushed into a bind by the TUC, though the Party claims that it has in fact led the TUC to this issue.

On the all-important question of who should elect worker directors in industrial companies, the Green Paper accepts that in the ordinary German system such directors are elected by all the employees in general assembly. But it adds that "this would infringe the principle of single channel representation of workpeople".

The Green Paper then goes on to endorse the TUC conclusion that "in the United Kingdom, the appropriate appointment machinery would have to be whatever combined union machinery existed... the joint shop stewards committee or equivalent in concert with the official trade union machinery".

Although this solution would give rise to difficult problems of drafting, it is clearly the best approach to the method of electing the British committee", says the Labour Party. "Trade union machinery would have to be whatever combined union machinery existed... the joint shop stewards committee or equivalent in concert with the official trade union machinery".

Again there is nothing in what the Green Paper proposes on the functions and operations of the supervisory board that is likely to offend EEC practice or thinking.

Through the Labour Party thinks that the system of smaller boards that prevail in British industry would allow of worker directors, it comes down on balance in favour of a two-tier structure. "This choice is dictated by the need to ensure that the 'top board' on which the workers' representatives sit, does possess real rather than theoretical power to supervise aspects of management."

The EEC draft fifth directive

processes on the assumption that, on the old German model, one third of the supervisory board (the so-called Aufsichtsrat) should be elected by the workers.

However, the Green Paper makes the point that a new German law of 1974 will extend the one third to a half in all large companies and endorses the EEC suggestion that this should also be the case in Britain.

We consider that there is no particular merit in having a maximum less than 50 per cent workers' representation on the board if the intention is to produce a real improvement in industrial democracy."

This raises a question which is currently exercising the minds of both German industrialists and worker representatives alike: what happens if there is a deadlock in a vote? In the German coal and steel industries where there is already 50:50 representation, an "eleventh man" as chairman has a casting vote though the new law is likely

• Trade union participation at board level must... not in any way detract from the trade unions' position in collective bargaining



Mr Bruce Millan, chairman of the Green Paper working party.

of employee participation in industry generally.

The CBI has endorsed the findings of the Watkinson Committee on the rôle and responsibilities of the British public company, though this rejected the concept of two-tier boards and worker directors preferring to strengthen what is best in British practice as it stands at present.

The Green Paper rather ducks this issue and suggests that "there is not any one simple answer to this problem. Company law should allow for the maximum of experiment".

Again there is nothing in what the Green Paper proposes on the functions and operations of the supervisory board that is likely to offend EEC practice or thinking.

The conditions laid down are rather less specific than those for the German Aufsichtsrat.

It says: "The whole scheme should depend upon the Board's ability to offer effective joint control over certain matters of long-term policy. These must include at least the fundamental nature of the company's operations; serious changes, limitations or

to suggest that the chairmanship between the two sides.

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It says: "The whole scheme should depend upon the Board's ability to offer effective joint control over certain matters of long-term policy. These must include at least the fundamental nature of the company's operations; serious changes, limitations or

expansion of its operations, including the rundown or closure of parts of the enterprise; and association, actual or prospective with other companies or enterprises at home and abroad".

It can be assumed that these criteria will be embodied upon if and when the proposals are finalised.

In Germany, the system of electing employee representatives to the supervisory board—a system which the TUC helped to set up after the last war—rests on the fact that unions tend to be much stronger at the top and much weaker at the lower (shop steward) levels than in this country.

Collective bargaining procedures at local level are generally much less developed in Germany than those for national bargaining and the Green Paper recognises that, in Germany, too, there are cases where a company recognises no trade union for the purposes of collective bargaining."

Such companies should not be allowed to evade the need for worker directors. "We do not consider that the answer lies in permitting direct election by employees in such a case, for this might only give an incentive to management not to recognize trade unions. The answer must lie in legislation requiring recognition of a bona-fide trade union or unions for bargaining purposes."</

COMET

RADIOVISION SERVICES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT FOR THE 26 WEEKS ENDED 2nd MARCH 1974

Since February 1973 nine new warehouses have been opened, bringing the total to 28. Throughout this period, the Company has suffered a severe stock shortage resulting in considerable loss of trade.

This is the first 6 month period which fully includes our new guarantee, covering parts and labour for 12 months, and the appropriate reserve has been created to cover future liabilities. Following the budget, trade has been running considerably below the levels of 1973, and this reduction will be reflected in our second half results.

The supply situation has now eased, which has resulted in improved stock availability.

	26 weeks ended 2.3.1974	Half-Year ended 28.2.1973	Financial Year ended 1.9.1973
Turnover	£28,609	£21,183	£43,272
Group Profit Before Taxation	£1,159	£1,345	£1,992
Estimated Taxation	£624	£676	£906
Group Profit After Taxation	£535	£769	£1,086
Earnings per Ordinary Share	4.3p	6.2p	8.7p

Interim Dividend The Board has declared an interim dividend of 1.34 pence per ordinary share on which shareholders resident in the United Kingdom will be entitled to a tax credit of 0.66 pence making the equivalent of a gross dividend of 2 pence. This dividend will be paid on 12th July, 1974, to members on the register at the close of business on 21st June, 1974, and will amount to £166,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE 48-50 GEORGE STREET, HULL, EAST YORKS.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Forces building up against Dalgety

By Our Financial Staff

Tiger Oats & National Milling of South Africa is expected today to announce that it is opposed to Dalgety's proposed £5m offer for the British animal feeds group Croftield & Calthrop, in which it has a 10½ per cent stake.

J. Bibby, in which Tiger has a 23 per cent interest, yesterday confirmed its opposition to Dalgety's offer for C & C, by announcing that it would cast its own 13.8 per cent of C & C shares against the deal.

Since the merger of Dalgety and C & C is by way of a scheme of arrangement, a meeting on Monday seeking approval of the deal needs a 75 per cent majority. If both Tiger and

Bibby line up against the proposal, it will, therefore, be extremely difficult to force through.

Bibby says that in reaching its decision it "has had regard to its position as a major shareholder in Croftield, but has felt compelled to act in what it considers to be the best long-term interests of its own shareholders."

C & C, however, which recommends the Dalgety offer, feels that while not actually against the letter of the Code, the action of Bibby and the expected moves by Tiger are against the spirit of the Code, and that if Dalgety is frustrated, a similar offer for C & C should be made by at least one of the opposition.

Second Wall St merger

Two Wall Street stockbrokers Hayden Stone & Shearson Hammill are planning to merge, and should their plan be finalized, the resulting group would be one of the five biggest stockbroking companies in the United States, writes Frank Vogl from Washington.

An increasing number of brokerage houses in Wall Street are now seeking partners to save themselves from financial disaster and the latest move follows on the heels of the weekend announcement that Kidder Peabody has agreed to acquire Clark Dodge. Although the directors of both

Hayden and Shearson are emphasizing the merger is not yet finalized it would appear all the major problems have been solved.

Shearson has 65 branches in the United States, four in Europe and employs about 2,400 people. Hayden has 4,700 employees at 49 domestic branches and six European offices.

The combined group will be known as Shearsen Hayden and have a capital of \$76m. In the nine months to March 31 Shearson lost \$1.1m, while Hayden had a deficit of \$347,000.

AD Int tops forecast in 42 pc jump to over £2.5m

Cautions after its 81 per cent mid-year jump, AD International has performed better than it expected in September, when it looked to a 30 per cent overall increase.

For 1973 the pre-tax turnover jumped 42 per cent to a record £2.5m on turnover 27 per cent higher at £26.83m. The board gives news that its properties are being appraised and that the surplus over book value, before potential tax, is likely to be about £5m. The market responded with a rise of 2p to 70p in the share price.

The Overseas sector showed the greater push in turnover with a contribution of £15.34m against £11.55m, while the United Kingdom sector turned in £11.59m compared with £9.59m. The same trend applied to trading profits, with overseas stepping up from £1.01m to £1.56m and at home from £996,000 to £1.26m. Net profit moved from an adjusted £853,000 to £1.17m and the "attributable" from £834,000 to £1.12m.

Earnings per share reached 7.3p, against 5.6, while the total dividend rises from the equivalent of 3.14p to 3.18p; covered 3.4 times (2.69).

As reported recently ADL is having preliminary talks on a possible exchange of shares with Dempsey International, a complementary United States group.

Coats Patons leaning shares hard on overseas side

Last year's spurt in pre-tax profits from £5m to £5.4m at the Coats Patons textile group was achieved "against the background of extremely difficult world conditions," according to Mr Charles Bell, chairman, in his annual statement to members.

But demand held up well

throughout the year, becoming

particularly strong in the second

half. Higher prices for raw

materials—particularly wool and

cotton—have put more pressure

on working capital requirements.

This has been offset, to

some extent, by improvement in

the turn-around of stock. The

group's large overseas interests

make it sensitive to swings in

exchange rates. Foreign profits

accounted for 77 per cent of the

total—but United Kingdom earnings remain at a disappointingly

low level in relation to the

group's investment here.

Reviewing prospects for

current year, Mr Bell points

out how dependent the group

is on exchange rates, which are

difficult to predict. Nevertheless

he expects that the global spread will more

than compensate, despite trading

difficulties in the United King

domestic market.

Sun Alliance

The world-wide underwrit

er of the Sun Alliance

London Insurance Group

in the March quarter was £

£3m and £4m, Lord Ald

told the annual meeting.

Investment income show

good increase, he said.

Although the group does

not publish quarterly returns

chairman said Australian writing results, as expected

very bad, as were those

Canada. In Britain the pe

age of profit was 1

although the actual figure

higher.

KCA Drilling

After unsatisfactory com

in Libya and Nigeria the

of KCA Drilling forecast a

taxable profit for the full

from £283,000 to £50,000. I

event £283,000 has been re

turnover up from £3.5

£3.51.

Earnings per share are off

3.2p to 1p, and there is

no final dividend, leaving

total halved at 1p. In view

the results obtained so far

1974, an interim of 1p is

declared.

United Scientific

Finishing 1972-73 with record

profits of £400,000 after a slight

relapse in the preceding year,

United Scientific Holdings

helped by exports looks like

carrying on the good work in the

present term. In the six months to March 31, turnover rose by

17 per cent to £2.01m on which

taxable profit climbed by almost

22 per cent to £225,000. Exports

at present are at twice the rate of

the same period, while over

30 per cent of the present £8m

to head expenses".

What is proving a burd

the share price is the pro

merger with Schlesinger

details of which will be set

at the end of June. As al

indicated Rand expects a

a total of at least 57c a

(45p) and has declare

interim of 30c.

Rand's associate,

African Townships, increas

interim pre-tax profits by a lar

amount to R2.73m. Ea

rose from 31.7c to 50.5c

the dividend has been

from 17c to 25c a share.

Beralt's improving

stock position

While Mr L. G. Stopford

Ville, chairman of Beralt

Wolfram, was naturally

about predicting the ou

for the current year in

terms of profits or the

ability of a resumption in

deeds, he did give share

at yesterday's annual m

the encouraging news t

the year end, stocks sh

down to a "prudent" th

four months' production.

On the basis of last year

put this would be equa

something in the region

tons of concentrate.



Aquascutur

Makers of fine clothing for men and women

Points of interest in the Statement by the Chairman,
Mr. Gerald M. Abraham, C.B.E.

* Another year of advancement.

* The Group net profit for the year to 31st January 1974 was £1,071,067 compared with £868,463.

* The net dividend has been increased to 1.034p (30.87% gross) compared with 1.029p per 5p share.

NANCIAL NEWS

ck markets

old shares steadier

decision to return to work in Northern Ireland encouraged the market to rise yesterday. Turnover remained too low to indicate any genuine re-awakening of investment confidence. Day's recorded bargains had a mere 4,365, while the final figures for Monday added a turnover by value of 28,400 for that day. Old shares steadied after falling hour, and moved up during the day as the balance changed. At the close, changes of 25p or so left Ashtown at 152½ and FS at 152. All losses in industrials in the first hour were re-

Sturge agrees to German offer

placed later by minor gains. The best levels were not held at the close, but Beadman Group (220p), ICI (228p), Unilever (300p) and Philips (265p) gained ground. Courtaulds, with factories in Northern Ireland, added 2p to 169p.

With quarterly results due today, B.F. ended at 46½p after quiet trading in oil shares. Ultronics benefited from confirmation that the "Marconi" field has important commercial prospects.

Ron Walker, the former

Hockney & Hendon company,

returned to the market at 45p, against the 110p suspension

the group's equity at about 55.26p.

The Croda offer was all in paper and shrank in value from 91p a share in October to 78p a share because of market factors. In any case, the Sturge board argued that the price did not reflect the group's true worth.

The Sturge board has no qualms about the present deal, and is recommending acceptance with the approval of its advisers, Hill Samuel.

Boehringer (the full name is C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim am Rhein) will be sending out its offer through Schroders.

Sebag funds link up

Three offshore funds with which stockbrokers Joseph Sebag is associated are to merge. B.F. Japan Fund and B.F. Growth Fund are to be amalgamated with Capital International fund.

At the same time the two

feeder funds, designed for British investors in the offshore funds, the B.F. Sterling Japan Fund and the B.F. Growth Fund Sterling are to be amalgamated with the Jersey External Trust increasing its net assets from about £3.9m to £6.2m.

Rents freeze will cost Burton Prop £105,000

Montague Burton Property Investors, the 80 per cent

owned subsidiary of the Burton Group, estimates that the rent freeze will cost them £105,000 this term. Nevertheless, "satisfactory" progress is forecast, the company having achieved £723,000 pre-tax in its first 10 months' trading.

At the halfway point profits stood at £515,000, against £262,000 for four months, with rents received of £588,000 (£291,000). The dividend goes up from 6.62p to 6.65p.

WILKINS-UNICROME

Wilkins & Mitchell has bought Glasgow machine-tool business of Scottish Machine Tool Corporation, wholly-owned offshoot of the American company, for initial £400,000 cash.

JOHN MURZIES (HOLDINGS)

Announcing that it had a big increase in turnover expected for current year, and that this should largely offset any cut in net margins.

BARCLAYS-WESTCHESTER

Purchase of First Westchester Bank of New York by Barclay's Bank has been approved by the United States Justice Department and will be completed for \$22m on May 31.

W. & J. GLOSSOP

Turnover for 1973-74 up from £5.22m to £5.74m, and net profits down from £317,000 to £285,500. Earnings a share, 8.5p (against 9.07p) and dividend 3.35p (3.75p).

RESTAR

Treasury restrictions have limited dividend to 4.06p, instead of 5.02p originally declared.

MADEN & IRELAND GROUP

Turnover for 1973 is £2.12m.

(£2.49m) and pre-tax profits £45,000 (lost £42,000). Earnings a share, 1.5p (loss 3.1p), again no dividend.

Thomson T-Line Caravans

Pre-tax profit up by 44%



I am pleased to report a most satisfactory year which produced an increase in Net Profits before tax of approximately 44%.

During 1973 we increased our exports to the Continent and this trend is continuing.

I am confident that we can again look forward to a reasonable year.

David Thomson, Chairman

T-LINE Styled for the 70's

For a free brochure of this superlative range of travel trailers, there's one just right for you, ask the Secretary, Thomson T-Line Caravans Limited, 46 Carronshore Road, Falkirk, FK2 8ED.

Latest dividends

Dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

or values) Ord Div Year Pay Year's Prev

Intercap (25p) Int 2.16 2.81 3.18 3.14p

Petroleum Int 2.25 2.53 2.67 5.05

Dates (25p) Fin 3.25 2.75 2.75 2.75

those Inv (25p) Fin 0.62 1.07 1.49 1.5

Holdings (25p) Fin 2.98 2.75 2.75 2.75

Holdings (25p) Fin 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0

Dyson (25p) Fin 1.75 1.92 3.23 1.75

ake Foods (25p) Fin 0.52 2.25 2.25 2.25

united (25p) Fin 3.3 3.08 8.7 4.8 4.58

tes (25p) Fin NH 1.31 1.31 1.31 3.09

illing (25p) Fin NH 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0

Aberdeen Inv (16p) Fin 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

Nifco Secs (25p) Fin 2.93 2.93 2.93 2.93

& Ireland (25p) Fin 2.49 2.49 2.49 2.49

Mills (25p) Fin 1.37 1.37 1.37 1.37

Morris (25p) Int 285 285 285 285

Towson (25p) Int 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

identic (25p) Int 258 258 258 258

Resources Tst (25p) 0.74 0.74 0.74 0.74

isted for scrip. * Forecast. ** Cents a share. *** For 15 months. **** Being given to receive shares in New. ***** Cents a share for stock dividend.

Edward Bates profits up to nearly £3m

first full year since £20m in equity was raised.

Edward Bates & Sons (Holdings) Ltd, the merchant bankers, had a difficult period.

Mr J. G. S. Gammell, the man, contends it is sound healthy state. Taxable

nearly doubled from £2.95m at March 31, this almost £2m was

table to the associated

ies, but nonetheless the

was arrived at after written

to market value all

estments held as current

full report will reveal that

a high level of liquidity has been maintained. Bank deposits have

jumped from £48m at March 31, 1973, to £130m at end-March last

aving been at £108m at end-September. Market notice stated, "50,000 or

45 per cent of deposits and the

board says they are still main

taining a high degree of liquidity."

Property lending accounts for only 22 per cent of the total

ion portfolio. Specific provi

sions have been made over and above the general provision to cover the few loans where this

appeared necessary.

active issues today as it was on

Tuesday, when it fell by 54p. The

issue closed today at 55s (unchanged).

Pokorni stamped by 512 to 433 in active trading.

Aluminium stocks were sharply

lower. The Wall Street Journal

that Jamaica's plan to

increase revenue from aluminium

ore is likely to be followed by other

nations. —AP-Dow Jones.

Wall Street

York, May 29.—On the New York exchange today, the New Industrial Average fell 3 to 75.37.

It was one of the most

stable issues in the market

May 29.

the New

market, the Dow Jones

Industrial Average, fell 10 to 750.20.

the Nasdaq Composite Index

fell 10 to 1,000.20.

the New York Stock Exchange

closed at 1,000.20.

the New York Stock Exchange

London and Regional Market Prices **Firmer**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 24 Dealings End, June 7 § Contango Day, June 10 Settlement Day, June 18
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

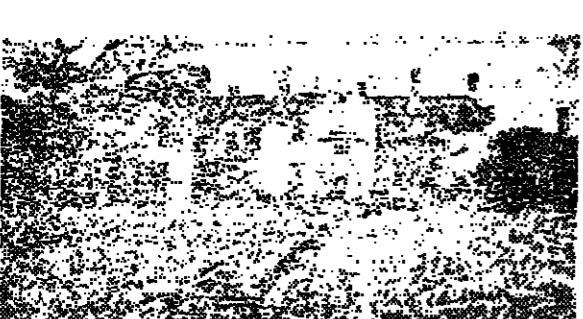
for the king of the steel **Samson** Goliath of

Humbert Flint Rawlence & Squarey

28 Albemarle Street, Mayfair, London W1X 4JX Tel. 01-491 3820

London WC2, Salisbury, Southampton, St Albans, Taunton, Sherborne, Bridport, Blandford, Chippenham, Shaftesbury, Yeovil, Tetbury, Bedminster

In association with John Wallis FRCIS • Pewsey, Wilts



WATERSTON MANOR, NEAR DORCHESTER, DORSET.

Dorchester 4½ miles, Pudeford 1½ miles

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS—ON THE RIVER PIDDLE—25 ACRES
Former Elizabethan Great Manor House
Original Tudor built in the XV century and scheduled as a place of history and architectural interest.

Main House : Entrance hall, drawing room, music room, study, library, dining room, excellent domestic offices, 8 bedrooms, 3 double, 2 stud. flats. Stable Cottages. Gate House, Stables, FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Apply to Mayfair Office.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Wootton Creek

LUXURY WATERSIDE BUNGALOW

Over 100 ft. river frontage.

Grounds of ONE ACRE.

Dining room, sitting room, kitchen, separate shower room, bathroom, separate shower room, double garage.

£45,000 FREEHOLD.

Apply : Sir Francis Pitts & Son, Newport, I.O.W. Tel. 3812.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Yarmouth 4 miles

GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

standing in 2½ acres

Drawing room, dining room, study,

kitchen, laundry room, 5 bedrooms,

3 bathrooms, full central heating,

Separate 3-bed Flat, Stabling.

Outbuildings for Farming.

Apply : Sir Francis Pitts & Son, Newport, I.O.W. Tel. 3812.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Hitchin 4 miles, London 38 miles

AN IMPOSING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

reputedly built back in the XVIIIth Century.

Gated entrance leading to a long drive through a village with views over open countryside.

Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, large

domestic offices, garage, 7 bedrooms,

2 bath., 2 stud. flats, stable, various

outbuildings and garages, magnificent

grounds, including orchard and paddock,

in all ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

Substantial offers required for Freehold.

Apply to Mayfair Office or

Joint Agents : Swadler & Sons,

19 North Street, Bishop's Stortford.

Tel. 0278 52441.

SIR
FRANCIS
PITT'S
& SON

PITT'S

We are pleased to announce that as from

1st June an association is being formed

between :

Humbert Flint Rawlence & Squarey

(London, Southampton and Salisbury)

and

Sir Francis Pitts & Son

(13 offices in the Isle of Wight).

HERTS/ESSEX BORDER

Buntingford 6 miles

Buntingford 6 miles

GREEN POOLS, FURNEAUX PELHAM

A beautifully situated period property.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, double garage, 1 ACRE.

AUCTION 27th JUNE (unless previously sold).

Apply to Mayfair Office or

Joint Agents : Swadler & Sons,

19 North Street, Bishop's Stortford.

Tel. 0278 52441.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Ritter Undercliff—on the southernmost tip of the island.

IN GROUNDS OF 6½ ACRES

Detached Residence commanding panoramic channel views.

5-line reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, staff flat, sauna, swimming pool, tennis court.

£52,000 FREEHOLD.

Apply : Sir Francis Pitts & Son,

Vendor, Tel. 0278 52441.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Vernor

ATTRACTIVE CONTINENTAL STYLE RESIDENCE overlooking the English Channel.

Loft, dining room, study, 2/3 bed rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen/garage, 1 ACRE.

AUCTION 27th JUNE (unless previously sold).

Apply to Mayfair Office or

Joint Agents : Swadler & Sons,

19 North Street, Bishop's Stortford.

Tel. 0278 52441.

HAMPSHIRE

Winchester 9 miles, Basingstoke 28 miles

Basingstoke 6 miles

PERIOD VILLAGE RESIDENCE

built in the Georgian style with large well-proportioned rooms.

Period property, large flagged hall, drawing room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, pantry, sep. W.C., playroom, utility room, 5/6 bedrooms, on 1½ acres, 2 beds, garage, part walled. Garage. Planning Consent for one dwelling in garden. £25,000.

AUCTION (unless sold) 27th JUNE (unless previously sold).

Apply to Mayfair Office or

Joint Agents : Swadler & Sons,

19 North Street, Bishop's Stortford.

Tel. 0278 52441.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, 8 COTTAGES
8,000 ACRE FARMING ENTERPRISE.

A valuable and safe investment

Potential Afforestation, Stalking, Salmon and Sea-Trout

Fishing. 5 miles of Sea Frontage

LOCAL AIRFIELD 5 MILES

BELL-INGRAM

7 WALKER STREET, EDINBURGH EH3 7JY

Tel. 031-225 3271

For further details contact:

E-COPPING JOYCE & SONS

01-352 0922 (ext. 411)

ABOUT 9,300 ACRES

All with Vacant Possession

Superb Loch-side situation in famous Sailing area. Anchorage

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, 8 COTTAGES

8,000 ACRE FARMING ENTERPRISE.

A valuable and safe investment

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8,000 ACRE FARMING ENTERPRISE.

A valuable and safe investment

Potential Afforestation, Stalking, Salmon and Sea-Trout

Fishing. 5 miles of Sea Frontage

Knight Frank & Rutley



LINCOLNSHIRE

Louth 13 miles. Lincoln 38 miles.

THE RIGSBY ESTATE, ALFORD

AN OUTSTANDING FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

3 Mixed Farming Units with Shooting Rights.

All the above let at Rent of £18,075.35p per annum

Present Rent Payable is £13,888.35p per annum

One Acre of Woodland in Hand

IN ALL ABOUT 1,295 ACRES

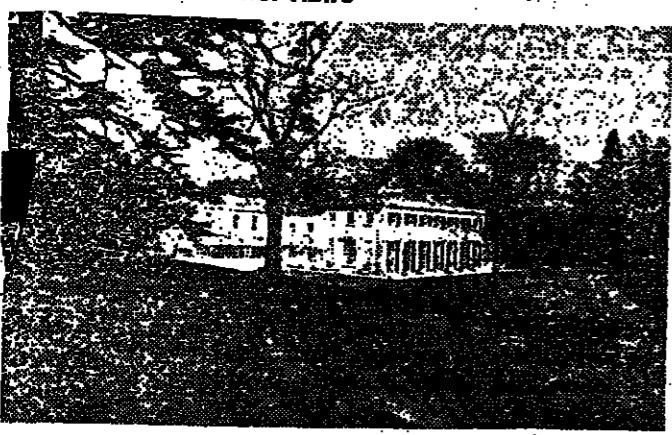
FOR SALE AS A WHOLE BY AUCTION at the Angel and Royal Hotel, Grantham, on Wednesday, 24th July, 1974, at 3.00 p.m. (unless previously sold)

Joint Auctioneers : Messrs. WILLIAM H. BROWN AND SON, Northgate House, Beauford, Linc. (Tel : (0509) 3040) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

SUSSEX/KENT BORDER

Tunbridge Wells 3 miles. London 38 miles.

A FINE REGENCY RESIDENCE WITH LATER ADDITIONS, COMPLETELY PROTECTED BY ITS OWN GROUNDS AND WITH MAGNIFICENT SOUTHERLY VIEWS



3 reception rooms, conservatory, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, service/nursery wing, cellar, playroom. Full oil central heating. Staff cottage, good garaging, double tennis lawn, woodland and 4 paddocks, small lake and attractive gardens.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 52.39 ACRES

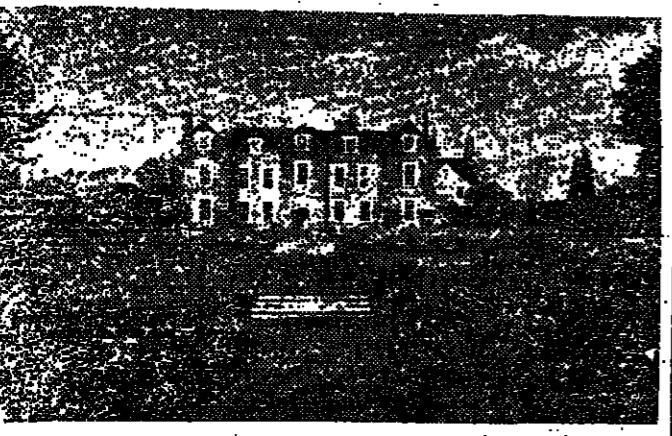
(66559/KM) T

DEVONSHIRE

Plymouth 5½ miles. Exeter 46 miles.

Frontage to River Tavy

EXCEPTIONAL PERIOD MANSION SUITABLE FOR NURSING HOME, HOTEL OR INSTITUTIONAL USE



Additional features : Great hall, separate flat, substantial outbuildings for conversion, bathhouse and quarry.

ALL ABOUT 22 ACRES

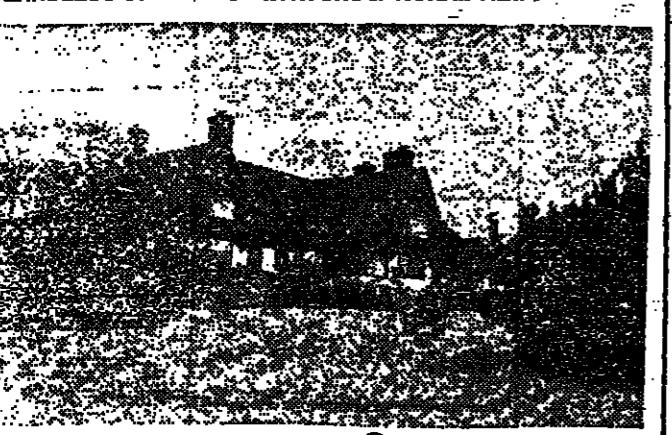
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

(273/SW) T

SURREY/HERTFORDSHIRE BORDER

niles Epping. 17 miles London. Good access to City.

SUPERB HOUSE MODERNISED TO AMERICAN STANDARDS REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE WITH EXCEPTIONAL VIEWS



Additional features : Excellent amenities include : billiards room, breakfast room, ceiling kitchen, staff flat, sun balcony, patio. Superb terraced garden, pond with waterfall, Italian garden, orchard.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 12½ ACRES

(6636/SW) T

SHROPSHIRE

Shrewsbury 10 miles. Craven Arms 7 miles.

AN OUTSTANDING PERIOD RESIDENCE DATING IN PART FROM 17TH CENTURY

Entrance hall, reception hall, drawing room, dining room, library/music room, 3 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, secondary bedrooms, nursery suite. Separate staff cottage, large gardens and grounds.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES.

Joint Agents : ERNAPD THORPE & PARTNERS, Thorpe House, Broad Street, Hereford. Tel : (0432) 30371 and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, 14 Broad Street, Hereford HR4 0AL. Tel : 0432 30371

CORNWALL

Between Wadebridge and Padstow. Truro 20 miles.

TREVBAN BARTON, ST. ISSEY

A GOOD ARABLE AND PASTURE FARM LYING IN A COMPACT BLOCK IN UNspoilt COUNTRYSIDE

2 4 5 6

A period farmhouse with Farm cottage and a range of traditional farm buildings.

IN ALL ABOUT 266 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION on Tuesday, 18th June, 1974, at the White Hart Hotel, St. Austell at 3.00 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Joint Auctioneers : ERNAPD THORPE & PARTNERS, St. Columb, Cornwall. (Tel : (01832) 2232) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (66503/CF) T

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Marlow 1 mile. Maidenhead 6 miles.

SEYMOUR COURT, MARLOW

A MOST ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE SITED ON THE BIRTHPLACE OF LADY JANE SEYMOUR



3 6 4 5 H 3

Additional features : Large games room, garden/reception room with fully fitted kitchen. Dressing room. Fine old barn, grounds and 2 paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 28 ACRES

HIBBERT & CO., 42 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. (Tel : (049 12) 4466) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY

(66552/KM) T

EAST SUSSEX

Polegate Station 6 miles Eastbourne 10 miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND WELL MAINTAINED PERIOD HOUSE WITH GEORGIAN FAÇADE

Pleasant village position, adjoining farmland.

3 5/6 3 oil H 3

Additional features : Good outbuildings with sauna. Guest bungalow with 3 bedrooms. Paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES

(64788/ADB) T

CAMBRIDGESHIRE/HUNTINGDONSHIRE BORDER

5 miles St. Neots (King's Cross 1 hour) and A1. Cambridge 10 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND UNUSUAL MOATED PERIOD FARMHOUSE

3 5 4 4

Additional features : Study. Magnificent split level mill room, 3 dressing rooms. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1½ ACRES

(A further 4 acres including The Mill Pond can be purchased)

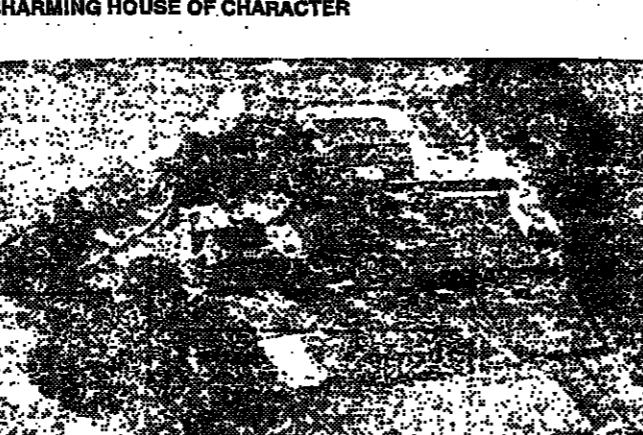
Joint Sole Agents : HOBSON & PARTNERS, Market Place, Faringdon, Berkshire. (Tel : (0367 20356) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (66532/KM) T

(66265/ADB) T

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Green Belt country. London 28 miles. Oxted 5 miles. (Victoria 45 minutes.)

CHARMING HOUSE OF CHARACTER



3 reception rooms, 4 main bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Staff or guest suite with 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating. 2 garages. Extensive range of outbuildings including large barn suitable for conversion (subject to planning). Easily maintained garden including swimming pool, sauna, garden room, hard tennis court, pasture.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 16 ACRES

Another 25 acres available.

(65814/KM) T

SUSSEX-LINDFIELD

On outskirts of village. Haywards Heath station 1½ miles.

ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE COUNTRY HOUSE RESTORED AND RENOVATED AT CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE

3 4 2 oil 3

Additional features : Additional 2 bedroom guest accommodation can be incorporated in the main house.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1½ ACRES

(32147/TR) T

HAMPSHIRE-NR. ANDOVER

Andover 1½ miles. Winchester 12 miles. London 68 miles.

THE CLATFORD MILLS ESTATE

A SUPERB RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

Clatford Mills House, a particularly delightful thatched house standing in impressive grounds of about 22 acres, with swimming pool, tennis court, 2 paddocks and river flowing through the garden. 3 cottages. Clatford Mills Farm with bungalow, 2 cottages, farm buildings and about 104 acres. Area of land at Cowdown comprising 99 acres. Excellent Trout Fishing in the River Anton and shooting over the estate.

IN ALL ABOUT 229 ACRES

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR IN 3 LOTS PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION on 17th July 1974

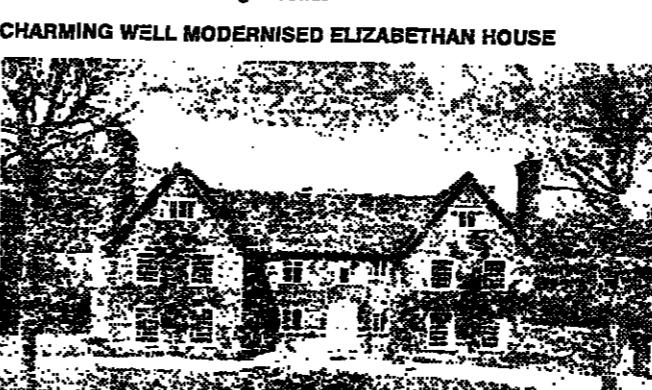
Solicitors : Messrs. WILDE & CO., 12 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. Land Agents : PINK & ARNOLD, Cecilia Chambers, Winchester, Hampshire. (Tel : (0962) 33741)

Auctioneers : KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY.

SUSSEX/KENT BORDER

Occupying a delightfully sheltered position within easy reach of Wadhurst and Tunbridge Wells.

CHARMING WELL MODERNISED ELIZABETHAN HOUSE



Large hall, 3 reception rooms, day nursery, 8 bedrooms and 6 bathrooms mainly arranged in suites. Oil-fired central heating. Garage block with guest flat. Stabling for 6. Pair of cottages. Delightful gardens. Hard tennis court, Stream, Pasture, Woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 74 ACRES

(26592/KM) T

EAST LOTHIAN

Gifford 1½ miles. Edinburgh 20 miles.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE ENJOYING A MAGNIFICENT OUTLOOK OVER OPEN COUNTRYSIDE TO THE LAMMERMOOR HILLS

3 5 3 electric 2

EASILY MANAGED GARDEN AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2½ ACRES

Applies : EDINBURGH OFFICE, 8 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DR. (Tel : 031-225 7105)

OXON/BERKSHIRE/WILTSHIRE BORDERS

Swindon 8 miles. M4 access 5 miles and Paddington in 75 minutes.

A CHARMING PERIOD MILLHOUSE IN A SECLUDED SETTING

3 5 3 3 3

Additional features : Study. Magnificent split level mill room, 3 dressing rooms.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1½ ACRES

(A further 4 acres including The Mill Pond can be purchased)

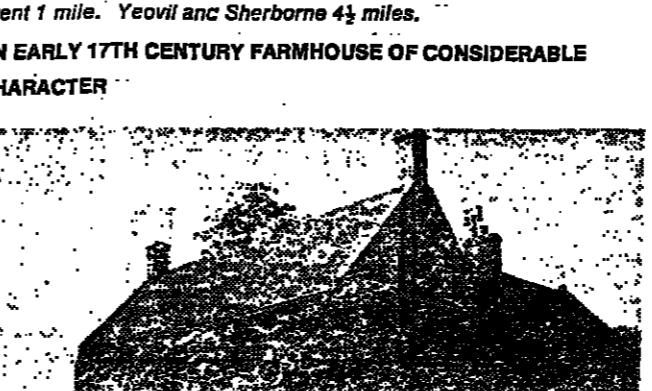
Joint Sole Agents : HOBSON & PARTNERS, Market Place, Faringdon, Berkshire. (Tel : (0367 20356) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (66532/KM) T

(66265/ADB) T

DORSET

Trent 1 mile. Yeovil and Sherborne 4½ miles.

AN EARLY 17TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARACTER



2/3 4 oil

Additional features : Attic and store rooms. Useful outbuildings with garaging. Large paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3.3 ACRES

Joint Agents : PALMER SNELL & CO., 65 Chequers Street, Sherborne, Dorset. (Tel : (0835) 2216) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (65628/ADB) T

(65628/ADB) T

SURREY-TADWORTH

Fine secluded position, close to Walton Heath Golf Club.

London only 17 miles.

A LUXURIOUS HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE CHARACTER

3 4 6 2 oil 3

Additional features : 4 secondary rooms ideal for staff flat. Old windmill and outbuildings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1½ ACRES

Joint Agents : MICHAEL SPRETT & CO., 87 High Street, Epsom, Surrey. (Tel : (0783) 244277) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (49841/ADB) T

(49841/ADB) T

CORNWALL

Liskeard about 7 miles. Plymouth about 17 miles.

AN ENCHANTING FULLY MODERNISED PERIOD MILL HOUSE IN A SUPERB SITUATION

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

RECRUITMENT ASSISTANT

c. £2,500

Reuters Limited, the world-wide general and business news agency, has an immediate vacancy for a Recruitment Assistant in the Staff Department. This is a new appointment in line with the rapidly increasing work in recruiting the staff.

The person appointed will be responsible to the Recruitment Executive for all routine administration tasks concerned with the recruitment of staff, including processing all personnel applications. The work is interesting and varied but it is also exacting and calls for considerable accuracy and attention to detail.

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Women's Appointments also on pages 30 and 31

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Motor

expansion gramme at ver Triumph

are starting to buzz at Solihull. The triumph division of British Leyland is in the throes of a big expansion programme which will transform it from a small specialist car producer to a force in the British motor industry within four years. 1978 Rover triumph hopes to double its output from 225,000 last year to 450,000. If this is reached, it will become the largest car manufacturer after Austin Morris and Ford. In the same period, the Rover and triumph ranges will be reduced to four basic models and the over-those Range Rover. The first years of British Leyland's merger of 1968, Rover and triumph were little more than a memory and effort were concentrated on the Austin Morris volume-car market. However, old models are to be replaced and wasteful use of similar parts within the

ad test: Toyota Corona Mark II automatic

Two-litre saloon is a conveniently engineered car which might be popular Japanese models come from Ford or General.

It looks not unlike the Ford for instance, and is similar in performance to its rougher Cortina range, the Corona, but it has no glaringly well equipped and runs like fuel.

It has recently undergone some changes, none of them spectacularly sensible and worth while. A 6 bhp has been added to the wheels are bigger and wider, roadholding and the benefits from stiffer suspension brakes have been enlarged; disc brakes are now placed between the seats instead of under the front and there are minor external changes.

1968 cc overhead camshaft has lively acceleration for a saloon and is exceptionally quick to 50 mph in top (using the kick-down). The engine is also agreeably quiet, even when pushed hard, the car produces little wind at low speeds, however, there was a deal of tyre thump on even the roughest surfaces. The autotransmission now used on the is a three-speed version of the earlier 45 unit and it is excellent, five and giving very smooth. Fuel consumption, using two, is 25 to 26 mpg.

In some other Japanese cars, the is not the reason probably lies in the recirculating-ball system of the generally superior and precise rack-and-pinion method used on most European cars.

The handling and roadholding

is good, but the car is a little soggy, and despite the lack of roll bar there is some wallow.

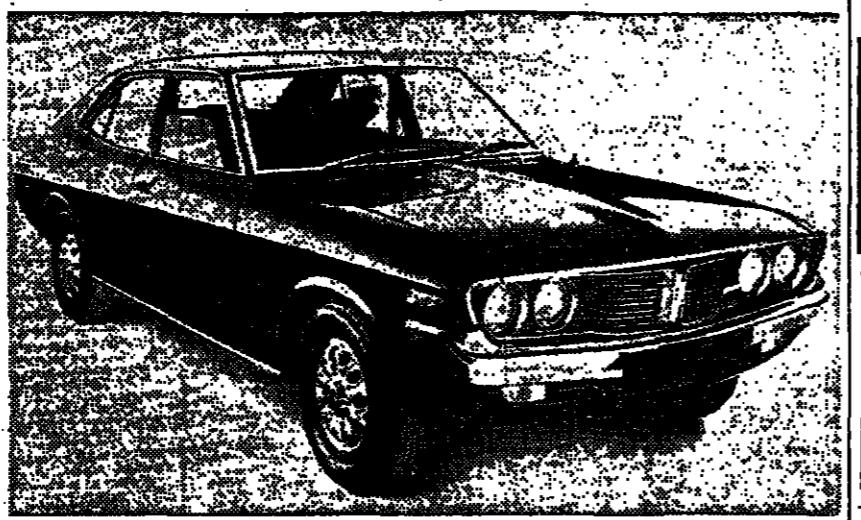
The Corona is set for some years by the success of 2000/3500 saloon and that sort of car would continue.

As a triumph saloon in the same section of the market was clearly a duplication, it was decided to place the emphasis on the company's sporting tradition. The Dolomite and Dolomite Sprint, although using the same body shell as the 1500, were essentially different sorts of car, compact, high-performance saloons to take on the Continentals at a much lower price.

Triumph's other asset has been its sports cars, particularly in export markets. Leaving aside the three-litre Stag, more than 90 per cent of triumph sports car production is sold abroad, mostly in the United States. The Spitfire and TR6, although newly hard new cars, are selling in greater numbers in America than ever. But again the range, which has grown up somewhat haphazardly, will eventually be rationalised.

So the model line-up of Rover triumph by 1978 may look something like this: a Rover saloon with roughly the same engine range as the present model (to be built in the new Solihull factory); a range of 1½ to 2-litre triumph sporting saloons on the lines of the Dolomite; a triumph sports car with a choice of engines from perhaps 1½ to 2 litres; and possibly a second sports car.

The planned 460,000 annual output does make some pretty big assumptions about the future pattern of car demand: that four times as many people will want to buy Rovers as do today; that sports cars will not be killed off by American safety regulations; and that there will be a much bigger call for Dolomite-style performance. But if Leyland had not made these assumptions it would not be investing some £180m in Rover triumph in the next three years.



The Toyota Corona Mark II automatic: sensible improvements.

on corners. The brakes, on a dual-circuit system with power-assisted discs in front, are very good. The ride is generally comfortable, but the rear suspension (again a trademark of Japanese cars) can feel a little bouncy at low speeds. The car takes up to five people without difficulty, even if rear-seat passengers may find themselves pushed for leg room; the seats are sensibly shaped and well padded. Despite a carpet, the interior of the car has a utilitarian look and the fascia might be neater. The heating and ventilation system is confusing at first, although the owner will presumably get used to it. The boot is a little small for a car of the Corona's overall size.

At £1,893 (of which the automatic transmission accounts for £146), the Corona is competitively priced and has

Peter Waymark

oadcasting

Labour, now repeated in the Tony Garnett season, is a play of domestic life that makes sion's current Reading family look like something at Sandringham but in spite of its wing material it is worth seeing for its superlative acting (BBC1 9.25). In other amnes Tomorrow's World does the rounds of American research (BBC1 7.0), Dad's spends the night again in that spooky house (BBC1 8.0) and the Sam saga sees the family e move (ITV 8.30). A little Donald Churchill play with Anton Rodgers in the lead makes d matinee repeat (ITV 3.0). —L.B.

BBC 2

6.45 am Open University. * 9.30 am, Carter's Army. 10.40, National Income and Economic Planning for Pleasure. 11.15, 10.55, Woodbirds. 12.00, Alpha-Beta Soup. 11.45, Hammy Hamster. 12.00, Gordon Bulley. 12.05 pm, Thame. 4.25, Lost in Space. 5.20, I Dream of Jeannie. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV. Today. 6.25, Crossroads. 7.00, Come and Get It. 7.30, Good Afternoon. 3.00, Play. The Leftovers. 3.55, Out of Town. 4.25, The Wild West. 5.20, Let There Live! Galapagos Wildlife. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today.

7.32 See It Then Buy. Edna's cation, what's going on in our schools?

7.45 Film: Death Race, with Lloyd Bridges, Doug McClure.

8.00 George Hamilton IV and other folk.

8.30 The Pallisers.

8.25 Cleo Laine.

10.10 Adventure in Light. 3: 10.15, Play. The Leftovers. 3.55, Out of Town. 4.25, The Wild West. 5.20, Let There Live! Galapagos Wildlife. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today.

11.00 News. 12.00, Film Night.

11.30-12.00, Film Night.

Granada

9.30 pm, The Amazing Chan House of Treasures. 9.55, The Wives. 10.15, Police Mill. 10.30, Wives. 10.45, Kitchen. 10.55, 7.25, The House. 10.30-9.00, The Yr. Und. SCOTLAND 12.15, 11.00-12.25, Play. Imagi. Pipkin. 12.25, The Laughing Policeman. 12.40, News. 1.00, Professional Wrestling. 1.20, Crown Cops. 1.40, News. 1.55, Open University. 2.25, The Language of Learning. 2.45, News. 2.55, Good Afternoon. 3.00, Play. The Leftovers. 3.55, Out of Town. 4.25, The Wild West. 5.20, Let There Live! Galapagos Wildlife. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today.

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11.00 News. 12.00, Film Night.

11.30-12.00, Film Night.

Radio

1.00 News. 1.15, Your Place. 1.30, Thunderbirds. 1.45, Star Trek. 1.55, Coronet. 2.05, Farmhouse Kitchen. 2.20, The Queen's Diamond Jubilee. 2.25, The Queen's Diamond Jubilee. 2.30, The Queen's Diamond Jubilee. 2.35, The Queen's Diamond Jubilee. 2.40, Border News. 3.05, The Weather. 3.15, The Weather. 3.20, The Weather. 3.25, The Weather. 3.30, The Weather. 3.35, The Weather. 3.40, The Weather. 3.45, The Weather. 3.50, The Weather. 3.55, The Weather. 3.60, The Weather. 3.65, The Weather. 3.70, The Weather. 3.75, The Weather. 3.80, The Weather. 3.85, The Weather. 3.90, The Weather. 3.95, The Weather. 4.00, The Weather. 4.05, The Weather. 4.10, The Weather. 4.15, The Weather. 4.20, The Weather. 4.25, The Weather. 4.30, The Weather. 4.35, The Weather. 4.40, The Weather. 4.45, The Weather. 4.50, The Weather. 4.55, The Weather. 4.60, The Weather. 4.65, The Weather. 4.70, The Weather. 4.75, The Weather. 4.80, The Weather. 4.85, The Weather. 4.90, The Weather. 4.95, The Weather. 5.00, The 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MARRIAGES

BEDFORD: MARTIN-LANGLEY.—On 19th May, 1974, at St. Saviour's Church, Bedford, Mr. Martin Langley to Charlotte Martin-Langle.

BIRTE: SADLEIR.—On May 23, 1974, at St. Mary's Church, Birtle, Isle of Man, Mrs. Charles Birtle to Norma, widow of Thomas Ulrick, Seafar'r, 79 Queen's Gate, London.

TURNER: CANDLER.—On 20th May, 1974, Mr. Nevil Turner to Miss Clare Candler, 10, Westgate, Canterbury.

WELLS: NYDDEL.—On May 26th, at Church of the Good Shepherd, Poyndorf, Shire of Lancaster, Wells to Anne Sybil.

DEATHS

BARKER: On May 29th, 1974, peacefully in his sleep, Frederick Henry Barker, Capt. (ret'd), of Highwood, 10, St. John's, Mrs. Barker to Dennis, 19, Mrs. Barker, 82, widow of Thomas Ulrick, Seafar'r, 79 Queen's Gate, London.

TURNER: CANDLER.—On 20th May, 1974, Mr. Nevil Turner to Miss Clare Candler, 10, Westgate, Canterbury.

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We regret that we are responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not receive acknowledgement.

"I would have you wise unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil."—Romans 16, 19.

BIRTHS

BARLOW: On 28th May, in Birkenhead, Merseyside, to Robert (nee Clark) and Michael Hobson, a daughter, Rachel Hobson.

BUND: On 27th May, to Mary Anne Heselton and Peter Bond—a daughter, Katherine Anne.

CULLEN: On 29th May, at 7, Victoria Street, W.C.1, to Katie (nee Hughes) and Alastair—a son, William John.

CROSS: On 25th May, at Southampton General Hospital, to Margaret (nee Sirion) and John—a daughter, Helen Anne.

FLETCHER: On 28th May, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Jocelyn (nee Tredinnick) and Philip Heycock—a daughter, Sophie.

HOLLAND: On May 29th, to John Holland, 10, of 10, Gloucester Road, London, a son, Michael.

GRIEVE: On May 29th, suddenly, at home, in London, to Robert (nee Gurney) and Robert (nee Gurney) Gurney, a son, Robert Arnold Gurney, B.E.R.C.O., R.A.M.C., L.R.A.M.C., 25 Park Mansions, 141 Knightsbridge, London SW.3, and a daughter, Joanne, 10, of Alan and Elizabeth Gurney, of 10, Knightsbridge, London SW.3.

MATTHEWS: On May 29th, very peacefully at Beaconsfield Hospital, to John William (nee) Matthews, F.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.O., Consultant in Medicine, of 10, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and a daughter, Elizabeth (nee) Matthews, 10, of Beaconsfield.

FAIRBURN: On May 29th, to John Fairbourn, 10, of 10, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and a daughter, Elizabeth (nee) Fairbourn, 10, of Beaconsfield.

GRAY: On May 29th, to Ernest Gray, 82, of 82, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and a daughter, Elizabeth (nee) Gray, 10, of Beaconsfield.

WILSON: On May 29th, to Alan Wilson, 10, of 10, Beaconsfield.

PEAT: On 28th May, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to John and Richard—a son, Douglas-Pennant, and a daughter, Sophie.

PRIDEAUX-BRUNNE: On May 29th, to Alice and Richard Prideaux-Brunne—a daughter, Susanna, sister to Katherine. Many thanks to the staff of the Yeoman Hospital, St. Ives.

RICE: On May 29th, at The Royal Free Hospital, London, to Irene (nee Kershaw) and John—two sons, Richard (nei) and Stephen.

SHAWSON: On 27th May, at St. George's Hospital, to Tony—a daughter, Louise, sister to Oliver.

BUDD: On May 29th, to Philip Budd, 10, of 10, Beaconsfield.

HOLMES: On May 29th, to John Holmes (nee) Holmes, and a son, John.

LAWRY: On May 29th, at Chancery Lane Hospital, to Clare (nee Lawry) and Eric—a daughter, sister to Natalie.

MILLS: On 28th May, 1974, at the Merchant Hospital, Hastings, to Alan (nee) Mills (nee) Townsend), and John—two sons.

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